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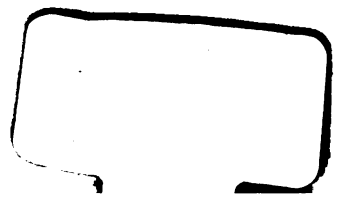
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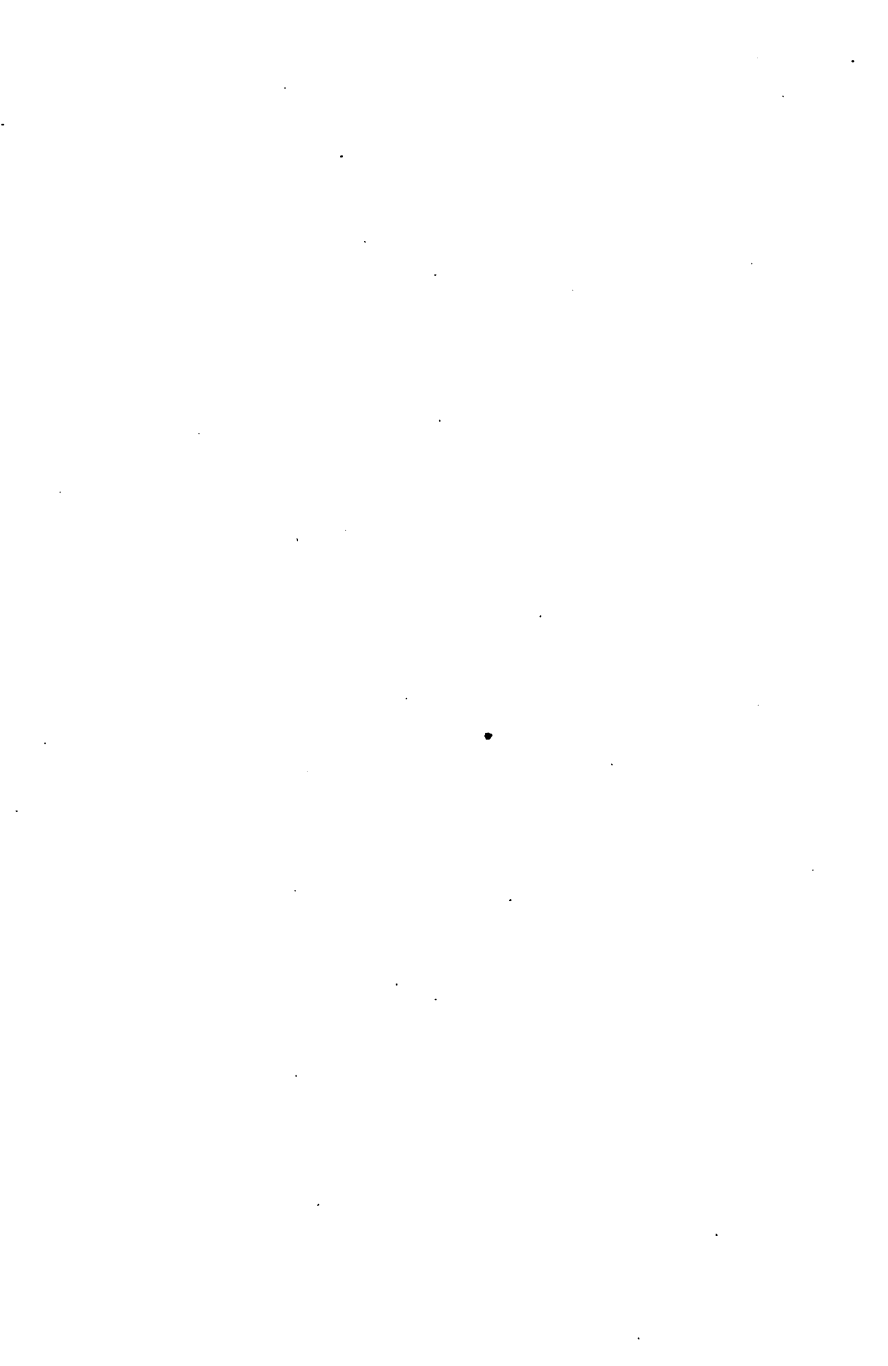
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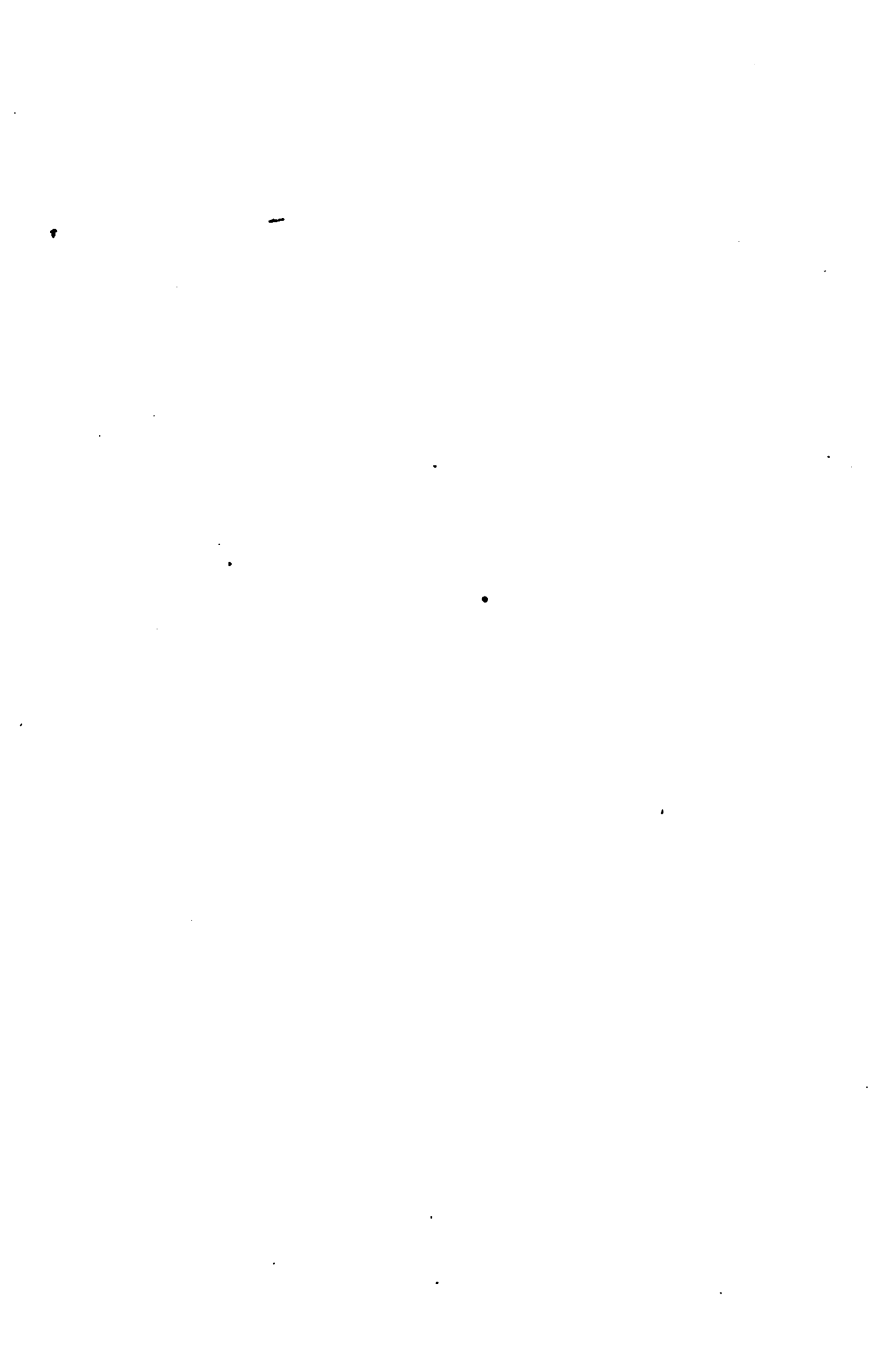
AFFECTING

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1863.

**WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1864.**



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that such State, and the people thereof,
the United States:"

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States,
by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-chief of the Army

and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of [L. S.] the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 3, 1863.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

[PUBLIC—NO. 5.]

AN ACT to facilitate the discharge of disabled soldiers from the army, and the inspection of convalescent camps and hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the present medical corps of the army eight medical inspectors, who shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without regard to their rank when so selected, but with sole regard to qualifications, and who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments now authorized by law to officers of that grade.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the medical inspector's department shall be charged, in addition to the duties now assigned to them by existing laws, with the duty of making regular and frequent inspections of all military general hospitals and convalescent camps, and shall, upon each such inspection, designate to the surgeon in charge of such hospitals or camps all soldiers who may be, in their opinion, fit subjects for discharge from the service, on surgeon's certificate of disability, or sufficiently recovered to be returned to their regiments for duty, and shall see that such soldiers are discharged or so

returned. And the medical inspecting officers are hereby empowered, under such regulations as may be hereafter established, to direct the return to duty, or the discharge from service, as the case may be, of all soldiers designated by them.

Approved December 27, 1862.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 7.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned :

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]

AN ACT to improve the organization of the Cavalry forces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter each regiment of Cavalry organized in the United States service may have two assistant surgeons, and each company or troop of Cavalry shall have from sixty to seventy-eight privates.

Approved January 6, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

* No. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 10, 1863.

I.. The following officers and men have been declared duly exchanged as prisoners of war since the announcement in "General Orders" No. 191, of November 19, 1862 :

1. All the officers and enlisted men who were delivered at City Point, Va., from the 11th November, 1862, to the 1st January, 1863.

2. All officers and enlisted men captured at Harper's Ferry.
3. All officers and enlisted men paroled at Winchester, November 15 and 26, 1862, and December 1, 1862.
4. All officers and enlisted men paroled by Colonel Imboden, November 9, 1862.
5. All officers and enlisted men paroled at Goldsborough, N. C., May 22, 1862, and delivered at Washington, North Carolina.
6. All captures of officers, enlisted men, and camp followers, in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana, up to January 1, 1863.
7. All captures of officers, enlisted men, and camp followers, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida, up to December 10, 1862.
8. All captures on the sea, the sea and gulf coasts, and the waters flowing into the same, up to December 10, 1862.

II.. The paroled troops herein declared to be exchanged will be, without delay, equipped for the field and forwarded to the armies to which they belong, from posts or camps wherever they may be collected. All officers and enlisted men absent, in virtue of being on parole, will, now that they are exchanged, immediately return to duty with their proper commands.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 27, 1863.

Acting Signal Officers of the Army, or others, who may lose or dispose of field-glasses belonging to the supplies for the signal service, will be charged for the same at the following rates, computed as the average actual cost to the United States:

For each signal telescope and strap.....	\$27 00
For each binocular glass, case, and strap.....	22 00

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 29, 1863.

Paragraph 1142, page 168, General Regulations for the Army, is revised so that the last sentence shall read as follows: Copies of the telegrams must accompany vouchers for their payment where they can be procured. If the copies cannot be procured, the account may be paid by a Quartermaster upon the certificate of the Commanding General of the Department, or the Commanding Officer of the post, showing that the telegrams were on public business, *and that the matter demanded this mode of communication.*

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 4, 1863.

Paragraph 1341, General Regulations, and "General Orders" No. 86, of July 23, 1862, paragraph IV, are hereby modified so as to require that applications for payment in cases where certificates of discharge or final statements are lost or destroyed, shall be made to the Second Auditor of the Treasury instead of the Second Comptroller.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 35.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 7, 1863.

On the recommendation of the Board of Inspector Generals, the following articles are added to the list or schedule of those which may be sold by sutlers to the officers and soldiers of the volunteer service under the Act of March 19, 1862, published in General Orders No. 27, of 1862:

Can meats and oysters, dried beef, smoked tongues, can and fresh vegetables, pepper, mustard, yeast powders, pickles, sardines, Bologna sausages, eggs, buckwheat flour, mackerel, codfish, poultry, saucepans,

coffee pots (tin,) plates (tin,) cups (tin,) knives and forks, spoons, twine, wrapping paper, uniform clothing for officers, socks, trimmings for uniforms, shoes, shirts, drawers.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 38. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 10, 1863.

General Orders, No. 154, and paragraph I of General Orders No. 162, of 1862, authorizing the enlistment of Volunteers in the Regular Army, are hereby rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 40. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 11, 1863.

The following Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned :

I..PUBLIC—No. 16.

AN ACT to increase the clerical and other force of the Quartermaster General's Office, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in settling the accounts of the commanding officer of a company for clothing and other military supplies, the affidavit of any such officer may be received to show the loss of vouchers, or company books, or any matter or circumstance tending to prove that any apparent deficiency was occasioned by unavoidable accident, or lost in actual service, without any fault on his part, or the whole or any part of such clothing and supplies had been properly and legally used and appropriated ; and such affidavit may be considered as evidence to establish the facts set forth, with or without other evidence, as may seem to the Secretary of War just and proper under the circumstances of the case.

Approved February 7, 1863.

II..PUBLIC—No. 17.

AN ACT to authorize the raising of a Volunteer Force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor of the State of Kentucky, by the consent and under the direction of the President of the United States, shall have power to raise and organize into regiments a volunteer force not exceeding twenty thousand, rank and file, to be raised within the State of Kentucky, to serve for the term of twelve months, to be employed within the limits of Kentucky in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and guarding and protecting the public property: *Provided,* That at any time it may be necessary, in the discretion of the President of the United States, these troops may be employed out of the limits of Kentucky against the enemies of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the regimental and company officers shall be appointed and commissioned by the State of Kentucky, according to the laws thereof: *Provided,* That the officers of said regiments shall be entitled to pay only when the regiments or companies are filled as now required by law, and while in actual service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the regiments, when raised and officered as aforesaid, shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and be subject to the command of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers and soldiers thus enrolled and mustered into service shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be placed on the same footing as other volunteers in the service of the United States as to pay, subsistence, clothing, and other emoluments, except bounty, for and during the time they may be in actual service.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a portion of this volunteer corps, not exceeding two regiments, may, when necessary, in the opinion of the President of the United States, be mounted and armed as mounted riflemen.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall have power to make such other regulations in regard to the organization and service of this force as he shall deem expedient for the interest of the service.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That, by and with the consent of

the President of the United States, the volunteers authorized to be raised by this act, or any portion of them, may be attached to and become part of the body of the three years' volunteers, according to such rules and regulations as the President of the United States may prescribe.

Approved February 7, 1863.

* * * * *

IV..PUBLIC—No. 19.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for a deficiency for the signal service for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, military, or naval, as salary in any office, which office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless where such office shall be subsequently sanctioned by law, nor shall any money be paid out of the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy in any existing office, which vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and is by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

Approved February 9, 1863.

V..PUBLIC—No. 23.

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Departmen

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the Subsistence department of the army, one brigadier general, to be selected from the Subsistence department, who shall be Commissary General of Subsistence, and by regular promotion one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and two majors, the colonels and lieutenant colonels to be assistant commissaries general of subsistence; and that vacancies in the above mentioned grades shall be filled by regular promotion in said

department. And the vacancies created by promotions herein authorized may be filled by selections from the officers of the regular or volunteer force.

Approved February 9, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 45.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 16, 1863.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE FIELD WORKS, AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THEIR GARRISONS.

1. It will be the duty of the commanding officer of each work to provide for the care of the armament, and the safety and serviceable condition of the magazines, ammunition, implements, and equipments: and, by frequent personal inspections, to secure the observance of the rules prescribed for this purpose.

2. The fixed armament, consisting of the heavy guns, and those whose positions are prescribed, will be numbered in a regular series, commencing with the first gun on the *right*, as you enter, of the main gate. The ammunition will be kept in the magazines, with the exception of a few stands of grape, canister, and the *solid* shot, which will be piled near the guns.

3. The gun-carriages will be kept clean; they will be traversed daily, and never be allowed to rest for two successive days on the same part of the traverse circle. If the gun-carriage does not move easily on the *chassis*, the tongue will be occasionally greased. The gun-carriage should not rest habitually on one part of the chassis.

4. The *elevating screw* and its *box* will be kept clean and well greased. When the guns are not in use, the screw will be run down as far as it will go, the breech of the piece being raised until the muzzle is sufficiently depressed to prevent water running into it, and kept in that position by a wooden quoin or block. The *tompion* to be kept in the muzzle, and the apron over the vent.

5. *The piece is not to be kept loaded. It will be time to load when the enemy appears, or when special orders to load are given.*

6. The commanding officer will see that a shed is constructed for the implements and equipments. For each drill these will be issued to the gunners by the ordnance sergeant or other non-commissioned officer acting as such, who will receive and put them away after the drill is over, and be at all times responsible to the commanding officer for their safety, and that the supply is adequate. Until sheds are provided, the *implements* will be kept near the pieces. The *equipments* (haversacks, tube pouch, &c.) may be kept at the entrance of the magazine, where they will be sheltered. Platforms for projectiles will be laid near the guns; for canisters a couple of pieces of scantling for skids will answer. A water shed, made by joining two boards together at the edges, should be placed over them. When the wooden sabots get wet, they swell and burst the canisters, so that they cannot be put into the gun. When this happens, dry the canister until the block shrinks sufficiently, and tack the canister edges together.

7. When not furnished by the Engineer Department, materials for constructing the sheds and for skidding will be furnished on requisitions made to the Chief of Artillery.

8. The magazines must in dry weather be frequently aired. For this purpose, the ventilators and doors will be opened after nine A. M., and must be closed, at latest, two hours before sunset. The ammunition for different classes of guns will be carefully assorted, and the shelves, boxes, or barrels containing each kind plainly marked. When there is more than one magazine, the ammunition will be so distributed as to be nearest to the particular guns from which it is to be used. Cartridges must be moved, and, if necessary, rolled once a week, to prevent *caking* of the powder. *Friction primers* will be carefully dried in the sun once a week, and always after a day's or night's rain. At least two lanyards for each gun will be kept in store. As soon as received, their *hooks* will be tested, to see if they are sufficiently small to enter the eye of the primer, and yet strong enough for use.

9. No person will be allowed to enter the magazines except on duty, and then every precaution against accidents will be taken. Lights must always be in glass lanterns, and carried only by the person in charge of the magazine. Swords, pistols, canes, &c., will not be admitted, no matter what may be the rank of the person carrying them. Socks or moccasins will be worn, if they can be procured. No fire nor smoking will be allowed in the vicinity when the doors or ventilators

are open. *Too much pains cannot possibly be taken to avoid the chances of an explosion.*

10. Companies will be assigned to guns in such proportions as will furnish at least *two*, preferably three, reliefs in working them, and sufficient men, in addition, for the supply of ammunition from the magazines. From fifteen to twenty men should therefore be assigned *to each gun*, and instructed in its use. Companies should habitually serve the same guns; each man being assigned a special number at the gun, and thoroughly instructed in all its duties, and, as occasion offers, in the duties of all the numbers. Every night, at retreat or tattoo, the men who are to man the guns in case of a night attack should be paraded at their pieces and inspected, to see that all their equipments, implements, and ammunition are in good order, and the gun in serviceable condition and easy working order. The men so stationed should "call off" their numbers before being dismissed, and in case of alarm repair at once to their posts, equip themselves, and *await orders*.

11. Each gun should be under charge of a non-commissioned officer, and every two or three guns under a Lieutenant, who will be responsible to the Captain for their serviceable condition at all times. The Captain will be responsible to the commanding officer for the condition of the pieces and the instruction of the men of his company. Artillery drills will be frequent until all the men are well instructed, and there will never be less than *one artillery* drill a day when the weather will permit. For action, all the cannoneers not actually serving the guns will be provided with muskets, and will be stationed next the guns to which they belong.

12. Each company should be supplied with three copies of the *Tactics for Heavy Artillery*, and rigidly adhere to its directions. *Tables of Ranges* will be found in the work. One copy of "Instructions for Field Artillery" should be supplied each company. They can be obtained on written application to the Chief of Artillery, who will obtain them from the Adjutant General of the Army. The books so drawn are the property of the United States for the use of the company; they will be borne on the muster-rolls.

13. The commanding officer will make himself acquainted with the approaches to his work, the distance to each prominent point commanded by his guns, the nature of the ground between them and his post, and the most probable points of attack upon it.

Tables of ranges or distances for each point, and the corresponding elevations in each case, according to the nature of the projectile, with the proper length or time of the fuze when shell or case-shot are used, will be made out for *each gun*, and furnished to the officer and non-commissioned officers serving it. As these tables differ for different kinds of gun, the same men should be permanently assigned to the same piece.

14. The projectiles should be used in their proper order. At a distance, *solid shot*; then shells or case-shot, especially if firing at troops *in line*. *Canister or grape is only for use at short ranges*. When columns are approaching, so that they can be taken in direction of their *length*, or *very obliquely*, *solid shot* is generally the best projectile, because of its greater accuracy and penetrating power. If the *column* consists of Cavalry, some shells or case-shot will be useful from the disorder their bursting produces among the horses. As to the *absolute distances* at which the projectiles must be used, they vary with the description, and calibre of the gun, and can only be ascertained by consulting the *Tables of Ranges*. The prominent parts on the approaches to the works should be designated, their distances noted, and directions drawn up for the different kinds of ammunition to be used at each gun when the enemy reaches them. During the drills the attention of the chiefs of pieces and gunners should frequently be drawn to this subject.

15. Commanding officers will pay special attention to the police and preservation of the works. All filth will be promptly removed, and the drainage be particularly attended to. No one should be allowed to walk on the parapets, nor move or sit upon the gabions, barrels, or sand bags that may be placed upon them. When injuries occur to the earth-works, they should be repaired as quickly as possible by the garrison of the work. If of a serious nature, they should at once be reported to the *Engineer officer* in charge of the work. *All injuries to the magazines or platforms of the guns will be promptly reported as soon as observed*.

16. Special written instructions as to the supply of ammunition at the different posts, and the proportion for the different classes of guns, will be furnished by the Chief of Artillery to the commanders of posts at the earliest period practicable. Instructions will also be furnished as to the special objects of each work.

17. No persons not connected with the garrisons of the field-works will be allowed to enter them except such as visit them on duty, or who

have passes signed by competent authority; nor will any person, except commissioned officers, or those whose duty requires them to do so, be allowed to enter the magazine, or touch the guns, their implements or equipments.

- 18. The garrison can greatly improve the work by sodding the superior (upper) slope of the parapet, and also the exterior or *outer* slope, or by sowing grass seed on the superior slope, first covering it with surface soil. The grass-covered or sodded portions of the parapets, traverses, magazines, &c., should be occasionally watered in dry weather, and the grass kept closely cut.

19. As a great deal of powder is wasted in unnecessary salutes, attention is called to paragraph 268 of the Army Regulations, edition of 1861.

Paragraph 268.—A general officer will be saluted but once in a year at each post, and only when notice of his intention to visit the post has been given.

20. The practice of building fires on the open parades for cooking and other purposes is prohibited, as it endangers the magazines.

21. The armament of a fort, having been once established, will not be changed except by authority of the commander of the district, geographical department, or army corps.

22. The machinery of the Whitworth guns will not be used except by special orders from the commanding officer of the post. There shall be at each fort and redoubt at least one drill a day as artillery, and one as infantry.

23. Particular care must be taken to keep the bores of the rifled guns free from rust, and always well oiled.

24. The forts will be inspected at such times as the Chief of Artillery may direct, and a full report of their condition will be made. Particular attention will be paid to the drill and police of the work in each case, as also to the condition of the armament, ammunition, and magazines.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRING.

1. The firing in action should be deliberate—never more than will admit of accurate pointing. A few shots effectively thrown will produce more effect than a larger number badly directed, although the larger number may have killed the most men.

It is not so important to kill as to inspire terror. The object of killing a portion is to so frighten the rest as to cause *them* to run; and to inspire this terror, precision of fire, and consequent *certainty* of execution, is of infinitely greater importance than a great noise, rapid firing, and less proportional execution.

2. To secure accuracy of firing, the ground in the neighborhood must be well examined, and the distance to the different prominent points, within the field, covered by *each* gun, *noted*. The gunners and cannoneers should be informed of these distances, and in the drills the guns should be accurately pointed at one or the other of them in succession, the gunner designating the spot, calling the distance in yards, and the corresponding elevation in *minutes* and *degrees*, until all the distances and corresponding elevations are familiar to the men.

When shell or case-shot are used, the time of flight corresponding to the distance must be given to the man who goes for the projectile. He tells the ordnance sergeant, or person who furnishes the ammunition, and the latter cuts the fuse to burn the required time.

3. The gunner is responsible for the aiming. He must, therefore, know the distance to each prominent point in the field covered by his gun, the elevation required to reach that point, and the time of flight of the shell or case-shot corresponding to each distance or elevation. He must have a table of these ranges taken from the Heavy Artillery Tactics, pages 265 to 269.

NOTE.—(The last table on page 269 should read: 8-inch seacoast howitzer, on barbette carriage, instead of 8-inch seacoast mortar.)

For example: The cartridges for the 24-pounder guns all weigh six pounds as issued to these works. The table, (page 265,) therefore, applies as follows:

Twenty-four-pounder Gun on Siege or Barbette Carriage.

Cartridge.	Ball.	Elevation.	Range.	
Lbs.	Shot.	° ' "	Yds.	
6	"	0 0	412	That is, the <i>bore</i> (not line of sight) being level, a range of 400 yards.
"	"	1 0	842	1 degree elevation, range about 850 yards.
"	"	1 30	953	1½ do. do. do. do. 950 do.
"	"	2 0	1147	2 do. do. do. do. 1150 do.
"	"	3 0	1417	3 do. do. do. do. 1400 do.
"	"	4 0	1666	4 do. do. do. do. 1660 do.
"	"	5 0	1901	5 do. do. do. do. 1900 do. the extreme range of 24-pounder round shot.

Thus, if the enemy appears at a point 1,000 yards distant, look at the table—950 yards requires 1° 30' elevation; 1,150 yards requires 2°; therefore, elevate a very little, say 5' to 10' over 1° 30', or simply give 1° 30' *full*.

In the same way, for each 8-inch seacoast howitzer, make out a table from page 269, noting, however, that only 6 and 8 pound cartridges being now issued for them, and of late *only* 8-pound cartridges, it must first be ascertained what the cartridges in your magazine weigh, and *then* make out the table accordingly.

4. These tables will be promptly prepared under the direction of the commanding officer, and copies furnished for each gun, and used habitually in the *drills*. They will be examined and verified by the Chief of Artillery.

5. The attention of all officers in charge of artillery in the works is directed to the articles in the Tactics on "*Pointing guns and howitzers*," pages 85 to 88.

6. Commanding officers of the works will keep themselves accurately informed of the amount and kinds of ammunition in the magazines. The supply should be kept up to 100 rounds per gun. When it is less than that amount, a special report will be made of the fact to the Chief of

Artillery, with requisitions for the amount necessary to complete the supplies. They will also see that the necessary equipments are always on hand for the service of all the guns, as follows :

For 24 or 32-pounder guns, the articles named on pages 47 and 48, Article 97.

For 8-inch sea-coast howitzers, the articles named on page 58, Article 117; and for other guns, according to the tables as prescribed in the Tactics.

NOTE.—Two lanyards and at least 150 friction primers for each gun to be kept on hand; one lanyard and a very few primers to be kept in the tube-pouch, the others in the magazine.

One globe or dark lantern for every three guns. Two globe lanterns for each magazine.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 1.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1863.

SIR : I have the honor to inform you, in answer to your inquiry relative to men that have been dropped from the rolls, that enlisted men "dropped from the rolls," or reported as deserters under General Orders No. 162, "Army of the Potomac," and General Orders No. 92, of this Department, will not be paid or receive final statements, or be furnished with descriptive lists, until they shall have rejoined their respective Regiments or Companies, and the matter been investigated and acted upon in the manner prescribed by the Regulation of the Army, except in cases where they are subjects for discharge, or have been, or are to be, detailed on detached service by the authority of the Department Commander.

In either of the above cases the officer or soldier must present to the officer who is authorized to order his discharge for disability, (such as Corps Commanders, Department Commanders, Military Commanders,

&c., &c.,) or the officer authorized to detail him on detached service, (Department Commander,) certificates from the Surgeons under whose charge he has been during the time he has been absent sick, or the order from the proper authority detailing him on such detached service. These certificates, and order or orders, must cover the whole time (even a single day cannot be passed over) that the man has been absent from his command.

Having complied with these conditions, the officer authorized to discharge the man or detail him on detached service shall certify to the fact in his letter asking for a descriptive list of the soldier, which certificate shall be to the company commander of the soldier equivalent to an order to restore the man to his place on the rolls, (stating on the roll itself by what authority it was done,) to report him as discharged or absent by authority, as the case may be, and furnish his descriptive list, upon which the soldier shall receive his final statements for pay, if discharged, or be mustered for pay in accordance with existing orders, if not a subject for discharge, as the case may be. -

In cases where the soldier has received his descriptive list, and is reported as dropped under the above orders, or as a deserter, the officer authorized above may certify on the descriptive list that the man should be, and is, restored, and, instead of applying for a new descriptive list, give him his discharge papers, or cause him to be mustered for pay, as the case may be, and notify the company commander, who shall immediately restore the man to his place on the rolls, and report him as discharged, or absent by authority, according to the notification he may have received.

No officer other than the Commander of a Department, or superior authority, is authorized to detail men who do not belong to Regiments or Companies under their command, on extra duty in any department, hospital, or as a guard.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 46.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 20, 1863.

With a view to the more prompt and effective execution of so much of "General Orders" No. 191, of November 19, 1862, as relates to the collecting of paroled troops at the camps designated, the attention of Mustering and Disbursing Officers, and Recruiting Officers of the Regular Army, is again specially called to the provisions of "General Orders" No. 72, of June 28, 1862; and that it may be known what is done under these orders, the officers referred to will make, to the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service in each State, tri-monthly reports of men collected and forwarded, and the Superintendents will make like reports to the Commissary General of Prisoners in this city, Colonel W. Hoffman, 3d Infantry. These reports will not only give the numbers, but will also state the steps taken to carry out the order, with such suggestions as they may have to make to promote the object in view.

All stragglers from the army, whether paroled, exchanged, or other wise, come within the reach of this order; and that none may be ignorant of it, officers charged with its execution will give it circulation in local newspapers, announcing at the same time that all absentees who fail to report within five days will thereafter be considered deserters, for whom the usual reward will be paid on delivery.

At stations where it would be more convenient to do so, detachments will be sent direct to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, rather than to Elmira, New York.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 48.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 25, 1863.

The following regulations are established in regard to MUSTERS INTO AND OUT OF THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD :

I..Only officers of the Regular Army (including Additional Aides-de-Camp appointed by the President, under the act approved August 5,

1861) will be detailed to muster into and out of the service of the United States, and *no officer will make these musters unless detailed to do so by competent authority.*

II.. Officers, as aforesaid, will be detailed (under paragraph 1st) by the Corps or Department Commander, as follows :

For each Corps or Department, one officer, to be called the *Commissary of Musters* for that Corps or Department, and two enlisted men for clerks in his office, at Corps or Department Headquarters. All rolls and communications sent to and from the officers detailed on this service, in any Corps or Department, will be through the Commissary of Musters for that Corps, who will exercise a supervision over the whole subject of musters for the Corps or Department to which he belongs.

For each division, one officer, to be called an *Assistant Commissary of Musters* for that Division, who will make all musters into and out of the service of the United States for his Division, and see that all officers of his Division are properly mustered into or out of the service of the United States, as the circumstances of the case may require; he will also be prepared to give such information on the subject of muster and muster rolls as may be required by those serving in the Division. He will also provide himself with blanks, by application to the Commissary of Musters of his Corps or Department. One enlisted man will be detailed by the Division Commander as a clerk in his office. Commissaries of Musters, and their Assistants, will be furnished with such stationery as they may require by the Quartermaster's Department, upon their requisitions, approved by the Corps, Department, or Division Commander, as the case may be.

So soon as the Commissaries and Assistants are detailed as herein directed, their names will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army.

III.. Each Assistant Commissary of Musters will make a daily report to the Commissary of Musters for his Corps or Department of all the musters made by him since his last report, forwarding with this report three copies of the muster-in and four of the muster-out rolls, in every case, as vouchers to his report.

These rolls and reports will be corrected and consolidated by the Commissary of Musters, who will also add his own report of such musters as he may have made himself, and forward it, with one copy of the muster-in and muster-out rolls, in each case, direct to the Adjutant Gen-

eral, Washington, D. C. The Commissary of Musters will dispose of the other copies of the rolls as prescribed in the pamphlet of instructions to Mustering Officers.

IV.. Commanders of Corps or Departments will see that each Regiment, Independent Company, etc., is assigned to some one of the Assistant Commissaries of Musters under their command. The Commissaries of Musters will be responsible to the Adjutant General of the Army for the correctness of the musters and muster rolls in their corps, *and, no officer shall be mustered in, or out, except by a Commissary, or Assistant Commissary of Musters to whom the command to which he belongs has been assigned.*

V.. No officer or enlisted man of volunteers is properly in the service of the United States, or authorized to receive pay, until mustered in by the proper officer; and no officer is properly out of service until discharged in Orders, or mustered out by the proper officer. *One copy of the rolls or order in each case must be forwarded to this office.*

VI.. Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters, having been once detailed, will not be relieved from this duty, or transferred to another Division, Department, or Corps, without authority from the Adjutant General's Office.

VII.. Departments, Commanders of Corps, and Divisions, will exercise such supervision over the musters as they may think necessary for a prompt and efficient performance of this service.

VIII.. The following rules will be observed in all musters-in or out:

1st. An officer must present his commission, or appointment, from the Governor of the State to which the regiment or organization, into which he desires to be mustered, belongs.

2d. The Mustering Officer must ascertain from the records of the regiment, or organization, such as muster rolls, monthly returns, and morning reports, that a vacancy exists.

3d. If an officer has been commissioned, as above, and a vacancy exists, and he is *physically fitted* for duty, he may be mustered into the service of the United States, *from the date on which the muster-in actually takes place.*

4th. *No muster-in shall be dated back without authority from the Adjutant General, except upon proof that it could not have been made at an earlier date, which proof shall consist of the affidavit of the officer,*

accompanied by that of his Regimental or Detachment Commander, setting forth that he has made all proper efforts to have himself mustered in, but without success, before the time at which he now presents himself. These affidavits must be attached to the copy of the muster-in roll intended for the Adjutant General.

5th. No officer shall be mustered in to date back beyond the time that he has *actually been performing the duties of the grade into which he desires to be mustered*, nor beyond the time at which a vacancy is proved to have existed by the regimental or company records. *If on the muster and pay rolls the applicant appears mustered for pay in one grade, he cannot be mustered into the service, to cover the same period, as of any other.* Gross errors, on this point, are frequently committed by mustering officers; therefore, special attention is invited to it.

6th. Musters into and out of service must be made for each new grade of commissioned officers, as well as when enlisted men or citizens are appointed commissioned officers. A discharge in Orders, or by order of the proper authority, is in all cases a muster-out of the service of the United States, and *no muster-out rolls will be furnished in such cases.*

7th. Musters-in and out must be made on separate rolls, and a separate roll must be made for each grade. *Officers or enlisted men of different companies or regiments must not be mustered in, or out, on the same rolls.*

8th. Hereafter, no person will be taken up on any muster rolls as an officer, of any grade, until mustered into the service of the United States as such, in that grade, whether he be commissioned by the Governor or not, unless he be appointed or commissioned by the President. *Paymasters will closely observe, and report, all violations of this paragraph.*

9th. A muster once made will in no case be altered, except by authority from the Adjutant General of the Army, and all applications for alterations must pass through the mustering officer, if possible.

10th. Troops organizing in their respective States—including recruits for regiments in the field—and those organized, and not in the field, will be mustered by the duly appointed mustering officers for the States. *Said officers have no authority to muster commissioned officers belonging to organizations which have left the State.* (See paragraph 4.) The mustering officers, for States, will closely observe the requirements of paragraph 8.

11th. Enlisted men having received commissions or appointments,

will not be mustered in as commissioned officers until they shall have been discharged as soldiers by the Department or Corps Commander.

12th. The directions contained in the pamphlet of Instructions to Mustering officers will be followed in all cases.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 49.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 28, 1863.

I..The following rules in regard to paroles, established by the common law and usages of war, are published for the information of all concerned:

1. Paroling must always take place by the exchange of signed duplicates of a written document, in which the name and rank of the parties paroled are correctly stated. Any one who intentionally misstates his rank, forfeits the benefit of his parole, and is liable to punishment.

2. None but commissioned officers can give the parole for themselves or their commands, and no inferior officer can give a parole without the authority of his superior, if within reach.

3. No paroling on the battle-field, no paroling of entire bodies of troops after a battle, and no dismissal of large numbers of prisoners, with a general declaration that they are paroled, is permitted, or of any value.

4. An officer who gives a parole for himself or his command on the battle-field is deemed a deserter, and will be punished accordingly.

5. For the officer, the pledging of his parole is an individual act, and no wholesale paroling by an officer, for a number of inferiors in rank, is permitted or valid.

6. No non-commissioned officer or private can give his parole except through an officer. Individual paroles not given through an officer are not only void, but subject the individual giving them to the punishment of death as deserters. The only admissible exception is where individuals, properly separated from their commands, have suffered long confinement without the possibility of being paroled through an officer.

7. No prisoners of war can be forced by the hostile government to pledge his parole, and any threat or ill-treatment to force the giving of the parole is contrary to the law of war.

8. No prisoner of war can enter into engagements inconsistent with his character and duties as a citizen and a subject of his State. He can only bind himself not to bear arms against his captor for a limited period, or until he is exchanged, and this only with the stipulated or implied consent of his own government. If the engagement which he makes is not approved by his government, he is bound to return and surrender himself as a prisoner of war. His own government cannot at the same time disown his engagement and refuse his return as a prisoner.

9. No one can pledge his parole that he will never bear arms against the government of his captors, nor that he will not bear arms against any other enemy of his government, not at the time the ally of his captors. Such agreements have reference only to the existing enemy and his existing allies, and to the existing war, and not to future belligerents.

10. While the pledging of the military parole is a voluntary act of the individual, the capturing power is not obliged to grant it, nor is the government of the individual paroled bound to approve or ratify it.

11. Paroles not authorized by the common law of war, are not valid till approved by the government of the individual so pledging his parole.

12. The pledging of any unauthorized military parole is a military offence, punishable under the common law of war.

II.. This order will be published at the head of every regiment in the service of the United States, and will be officially communicated by every General commanding an army in the field to the Commanding General of the opposing forces, and will be hereafter strictly observed and enforced in the armies of the United States.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL H. W. HALLECK:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Proclamation respecting Soldiers absent without leave.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 10, 1863.*

In pursuance of the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and culling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted in the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the first day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department number fifty-eight, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil-disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and danger, I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 58. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 10, 1863.

I..The following is the twenty-sixth section of the act "For enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863:

SECTION 26. *And be it further enacted,* That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave may return, within a time specified, to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President, shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

II..The following places are designated as rendezvous to which soldiers absent without leave may report themselves to the officers named, on or before the first day of April next, under the proclamation of the President of this date:

At Augusta, Maine, to Major F. N. Clarke, U. S. A.

At Concord, New Hampshire, to Major J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. A.

At Burlington, Vermont, to Major W. Austine, U. S. A.

At Boston, Massachusetts, to Colonel H. Day, U. S. A.

At Providence, Rhode Island, to Captain William Silvey, U. S. A.

At Hartford, Connecticut, to Lieutenant W. Webb, U. S. A.

At Elmira, New York, to Captain L. L. Livingston, U. S. A.

At Buffalo, New York, to Lieutenant Sheldon Sturgeon, U. S. A.

At Governor's Island, New York, to Colonel G. Loomis, U. S. A.

At Trenton, New Jersey, to Major L. Jones, U. S. A.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Ruff,
U. S. A.

At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Captain R. J. Dodge, U. S. A.

At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Captain E. H. Ludington, U. S. A.

At Wilmington, Delaware, to Major H. B. Judd, U. S. A.

At Baltimore, Maryland, to Major H. W. Wharton, U. S. A.

At the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to Major General
S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. V.

At Wheeling, Western Virginia, to Major B. H. Hill, U. S. A.

At Louisville, Kentucky, to Colonel W. Seawell, U. S. A.

At Nashville, Tennessee, to Major W. H. Sidell, U. S. A.

At St. Louis, (Benton Barracks,) Missouri, to Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A.

At Columbus, (Camp Chase,) Ohio, to Lieutenant Colonel H. Brooks, U. S. A.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, to Lieutenant Colonel J. V. Bomford, U. S. A.

At Springfield, Illinois, to Colonel P. Morrison, U. S. A.

At Chicago, Illinois, to Captain C. C. Pomeroy, U. S. A.

At Detroit, Michigan, to Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Smith, U. S. A.

At Madison, Wisconsin, to Major H. Stansbury, U. S. A.

At Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Captain T. M. Saunders, U. S. A.

At Davenport, Iowa, to Captain H. B. Hendershott, U. S. A.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Commanding Officer.

At San Francisco, California, to Brigadier General George Wright, U. S. V.

At Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, to the Commanding Officer.

At Omaha, Nebraska Territory, to Lieutenant J. A. Wilcox, U. S. A.

At Denver City, Colorado Territory, to Captain J. W. Alley, U. S. A.

At Santa Fé, New Mexico Territory, to the Commanding Officer.

At Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to the Commanding Officer.

At Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to the Commanding Officer.

III.. Commanding Officers at the above-named places of rendezvous, or in the absence of Commanding Officers, superintendents of recruiting service, recruiting officers, and mustering and disbursing officers, will take charge of all soldiers presenting themselves as above directed, and cause their names to be enrolled, and copy of said roll will, on or before the tenth day of April, be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The soldiers so reporting themselves will be sent without delay to their several regiments, a list of those sent being furnished to the commanding officer of the regiment, and a duplicate to the Adjutant General of the Army. The commanding officer of the regiment will immediately report to the Adjutant General of the Army the receipt of any soldiers so sent to him.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 61.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 13, 1863.

It is hereby ordered that all persons appointed Additional Paymasters shall, before being commissioned, present themselves before a Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall examine and report upon the physical, mental, and moral fitness of the party to perform the duties of Paymasters. That, upon such examination, those reported upon favorably shall be commissioned and assigned to duty, and the appointment of those reported against will be cancelled.

2d. That all Additional Paymasters who have been commissioned shall also, upon the order of the Paymaster General, appear before said Board of Examiners; and those who are unfit shall be mustered out of service.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 64.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 16, 1863.

Hawkins Taylor, Esq., of ———, Charles T. Sherman, Esq., of Ohio, and Francis T. Russell, Esq., of Missouri, are appointed by the President Commissioners, under the joint resolution of July 12, 1862, revived, to examine claims of officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri.

James H. Moss, Esq., is appointed Solicitor for the Commission.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 67.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 17, 1863.

It is hereby ordered: 1st. That Colonel JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Army, be, and he is hereby, detailed as Provost Marshal General of the United States, in pursuance of section 5 of the

Act approved March 3, 1863, "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes." He is accordingly authorized and required to perform all the duties of Provost Marshal General set forth in the said Act, and such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. All communications relating to the business of Provost Marshals, and the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, will be addressed to him.

2d. That all appointments which have been heretofore made of Provost Marshals are hereby revoked.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 69.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 20, 1863.

Paragraph 10 of General Orders No. 36, of 1862, which authorizes the thief medical officer in each city "to employ as cooks, nurses, and attendants any convalescent, wounded, or feeble men, who can perform such duties, instead of giving them discharges," is hereby modified as follows:

At every U. S. General Hospital, the feeble and wounded men, unfit for field duty, but not entirely disabled, instead of being discharged, will be organized and mustered in detachments, under the charge of the officers acting as Military Commanders, who will assign men to them from time to time, on the reports of the surgeons in charge of hospitals. From these Invalid Detachments the Military Commanders will make details for provost, hospital, and other necessary guards; for clerks, hospital attendants, nurses, cooks, and other "extra-duty" men.

The Invalid Detachments will be mustered and reported as detachments, and will be paid on the Detachment Rolls; but no *extra* pay will be allowed in any case.

The Detachment Rolls must show to what company and regiment each man properly belongs, and all assignments to them must be promptly reported to their company commanders. They are not to be dropped from the rolls of those companies, but will be reported on detached service from them.

Should any of the men become fit for duty with their regiments, they will be immediately sent to join them.

In case of a want of non-commissioned officers to give efficiency to the Invalid Detachments, lance appointments may be made, but without increase of pay.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 70.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 21, 1863.

To answer the frequent inquiries made by General and other Officers as to whom they shall report when newly promoted, it is hereby announced that, unless otherwise specially ordered, they will continue on duty in their respective Departments, or Armies, and will be assigned by the Commanders thereof.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 72.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 24, 1863.

Commanders of regiments, battalions not included in regiments, independent companies or batteries, and detachments, surgeons in charge of hospitals or detachments, and all persons in the military service commanding or controlling commissioned officers or enlisted men on special or detached service, will report upon the last day of each month to Colonel JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General of the United States, at Washington, D. C., the names of all deserters from their respective commands who have deserted since their last report, or who have not previously been reported. These reports will be made in the form of descriptive lists, setting forth, in case of each deserter, his name, rank, regiment or company, description, place of birth, residence, occupation, place of enlistment, date of last payment, amount of bounty due, date and place of desertion, and the place where he can probably be found, with such other remarks as may be pertinent in the matter, or may aid

in the arrest and punishment of the offender. Where no desertions have taken place during the month, the regular form of descriptive list will be forwarded, and the fact will be noted upon it. The lists will in all cases be made in duplicate: one copy will be forwarded direct to the Provost Marshal General, and the other, through the ordinary military channels, to the Adjutant General, at Washington, who will refer the same to the Provost Marshal General. When lists are rendered by surgeons, one copy will be sent direct to the Provost Marshal General, and the duplicate, through the regular channel, to the Surgeon General, who will refer the same to the Provost Marshal General.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 73.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 24, 1863.

The following Acts and Resolutions of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

* * * * *

I..PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 9.

JOINT RESOLUTION to revive "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension, and for other purposes."—[*See General Orders No. 91, of 1862, p. 26.*]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of a joint resolution entitled "A resolution to suspend all payments under the act approved the twenty-fifth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension, and for other purposes,'" approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and they are hereby, revived, and the commissioners therein provided for shall be allowed six months from the passage of this resolution within which to make their report.

Approved February 16, 1863.

* * * * *

III..PUBLIC—No. 45.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent members of Congress and officers of the government of the United States from taking consideration for procuring contracts, office, or place from the United States, and for other purposes.—[See *General Orders No. 91, of 1862, p. 7.*]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of said act shall be so construed as to embrace any agent of the government of the United States.

Approved February 25, 1863

IV..PUBLIC—No. 46.

AN ACT to prevent and punish frauds upon the government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person in the land or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia in actual service of the United States, in time of war, who shall make or cause to be made, or present or cause to be presented for payment or approval to or by any person or officer in the civil or military service of the United States, any claim upon or against the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent; any person in such forces or service who shall, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding in obtaining, the approval or payment of such claim, make, use, or cause to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher, entry, roll, account, claim, statement, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any false or fraudulent statement or entry; any person in said forces or service who shall make or procure to be made, or knowingly advise the making of any false oath to any fact, statement, or certificate, voucher or entry, for the purpose of obtaining, or of aiding to obtain, any approval or payment of any claim against the United States, or any department or officer thereof; any person in said forces or service who, for the purpose of obtaining or enabling any other person to obtain from the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, any payment or allowance, or the approval or signature of any person in

the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, of or to any false, fraudulent, or fictitious claim, shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any signature upon any bill, receipt, voucher, account, claim, roll, statement, affidavit, or deposition; and any person in said forces or service who shall utter or use the same as true or genuine, knowing the same to have been forged or counterfeited; any person in said forces or service who shall enter into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to cheat or defraud the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, by obtaining, or aiding and assisting to obtain, the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim; any person in said forces or service who shall steal, embezzle, or knowingly and wilfully misappropriate or apply to his own use or benefit, or who shall wrongfully and knowingly sell, convey, or dispose of any ordnance, arms, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, money, or other property of the United States, furnished or to be used for the military or naval service of the United States; any contractor, agent, paymaster, quartermaster, or other person whatsoever in said forces or service having charge, possession, custody or control of any money or other public property, used or to be used in the military or naval service of the United States, who shall, with intent to defraud the United States, or wilfully to conceal such money or other property, deliver or cause to be delivered to any other person having authority to receive the same, any amount of such money or other public property less than that for which he shall receive certificate or receipt; any person in said forces or service who is or shall be authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, or receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other public property so used or to be used, who shall make or deliver the same to any person without having full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein, and with intent to cheat, defraud, or injure the United States; any person in said forces or service who shall knowingly purchase or receive, in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness, from any soldier, officer, or other person called into or employed in said forces or service, any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, or military stores, or other public property, such soldier, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be subject to the rules and regu-

lations made for the government of the military and naval forces of the United States, and of the militia when called into and employed in the actual service of the United States in time of war, and to the provisions of this act. And every person so offending may be arrested and held for trial by a court-martial, and if found guilty shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial may adjudge, save the punishment of death.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person heretofore called or hereafter to be called into or employed in such forces or service, who shall commit any violation of this act and shall afterwards receive his discharge, or be dismissed from the service, shall, notwithstanding such discharge or dismissal, continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court-martial, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not received such discharge or been dismissed.

* * * * *

Approved March 2, 1863.

V..PUBLIC—No. 47.

AN ACT to authorize an increase in the number of major generals and brigadier generals for forces in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the four major generals and nine brigadier generals for the regular army, and the forty major generals and two hundred brigadier generals for the volunteer service, authorized by the existing laws, there may be appointed thirty major generals and seventy-five brigadier generals for forces in the service of the United States other than the regular army: *Provided*, That the officers to be appointed under this act shall be selected from those who have been conspicuous for gallant or meritorious conduct in the line of duty.

Approved March 2, 1863.

VI..PUBLIC—No. 54.

AN ACT for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Whereas there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution

of the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; and whereas, for these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice-President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: *Provided, however,* That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the national forces of the United States not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes: the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty; and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrolment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrolment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a provost marshal, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a provost marshal general, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, and whose rank, pay, and emoluments shall be those of a colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshal general, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish them with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting; to file and preserve copies of all enrolment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordi-

nates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction; and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to detect, seize, and confine spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service permit; to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the provost marshal general, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrolment and calling into service of the national forces.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in each of said districts there shall be a board of enrolment, to be composed of the provost marshal, as president, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed and practicing physician and surgeon.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said board to divide the district into sub-districts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate year thereafter, an enrolling officer for each sub-district, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall, on or before the first day of April, report the same to the board of enrolment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the provost marshal general on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrolment: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, from any cause, the duties prescribed by this section cannot be performed within the time specified, then the same shall be performed as soon thereafter as practicable.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the enrolment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those whose ages shall be on the first day of July thereafter between twenty and forty-five years.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrolment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance pay and bounty as now provided by law.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. And the person so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice as herein prescribed, without

furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the board of enrolment shall relieve him from the draft.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the surgeon of the board, who shall truly report to the board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the board, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court-martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged. And all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay to their places of residence; and all expenses connected with the enrolment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the provost marshals shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: *Provided*, The provost marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only for forage, when not furnished by the government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery, and clerk hire authorized by the provost marshal general.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the board of enrolment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted; and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment. And such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property."

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment: *Provided*, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and so forth, as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial, be,

and the same is hereby, repealed, as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any court-martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter, or of mutiny or murder; and hereafter sentences in punishment of these offences may be carried into execution upon the approval of the commanding general in the field.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the clothes, arms, military outfit, and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier, shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person, not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subject of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any quartermaster, or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be prima facie evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter; or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft; or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or wilfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and he shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiment without leave may return within a time specified to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of the State, Territory, or district in which military courts shall be ordered to sit, may be taken in cases not capital by either party, and read in evidence, provided the same shall be taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party, and duly authenticated.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge advocate shall have power to appoint a reporter, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings of and testimony taken before military courts instead of the judge advocate; and such reporter may take down such proceedings and testimony in the first instance in shorthand. The reporter shall be sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform his duty before entering upon it.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the court shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either party for such time and as often as shall appear to be just: *Provided*, That if the prisoner be in close confinement, the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, insurrection,

or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit murder, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war; and the punishments for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory, or district in which they may have been committed.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court-martial, forfeit all pay or allowances during such absence.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of regiments and of batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs, for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time, to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty and subject to the approval of the commander of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces, by draft, in the manner provided for in this act.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to other enlisted men.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That General Orders of the War Department, numbered one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regu-

lar service, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded; and hereafter no such enlistments shall be allowed.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows, to wit: regimental commissary the same as regimental quartermaster; chief trumpeter the same as chief bugler; saddler sergeant the same as regimental commissary sergeant; company commissary sergeant the same as company quartermaster's sergeant: *Provided*, That the grade of supernumerary second lieutenant, and two teamsters for each company, and one chief farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby, abolished; and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of a regimental sergeant major, whose compensation shall be seventy-five dollars per month.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial or military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death.

Approved March 3, 1863.

VII..PUBLIC—No. 57.

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the corps of engineers and of the ordnance department, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That section two of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States" shall be construed to include the steamboats and other vessels, and "railroad engines and cars," in the property to be allowed and paid for when destroyed or lost under the circumstances provided for in said act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all payments of advance bounty

made to enlisted men who have been discharged before serving out the term required by law for its payment in full shall be allowed in the settlement of the accounts of paymasters at the treasury; but hereafter, in all such cases, the amount so advanced shall be charged against the enlisted men, unless the discharge be upon surgeon's certificate for wounds received or sickness incurred since their last enlistment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That upon any requisition hereafter being made by the President of the United States for militia, any person who shall have volunteered or been drafted for the service of the United States for the term of nine months, or a shorter period, may enlist into a regiment from the same State to serve for the term of one year, and any person so enlisting shall be entitled to and receive a bounty of fifty dollars, to be paid in time and manner provided by the act of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the payment of the bounty provided for by that act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the medical department shall unite with the line officers of the army under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War in supervising the cooking within the same, as an important sanitary measure, and that said medical department shall promulgate to its officers such regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of the ration of the soldier.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That cooks shall be detailed, in turn, from the privates of each company of troops in the service of the United States, at the rate of one cook for each company numbering less than thirty men, and two cooks for each company numbering over thirty men, who shall serve ten days each.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be enlisted, for each cook, two under cooks of African descent, who shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month, and one ration per day; three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the army ration shall hereafter include pepper, in the proportion of four ounces to every hundred rations.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the increase of rank of officers, and in the number of officers provided for in this act, shall continue only during the existence of the present rebellion; and thereafter the several officers promoted under this act shall have the respective rank they would

have had if this act had not passed, and the number shall be reduced by the President to the number authorized by law prior to the passage of this act.

Approved March 3, 1863.

VIII.. PUBLIC—No. 58.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year ending the 30th of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, viz:

* * * * * * *

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the signal corps of the army shall, during the present rebellion, be organized as follows: There shall be one chief signal officer, a colonel, who shall be signal officer of the army; one lieutenant colonel; two majors, who shall be inspectors; and for each army corps or military department there shall be one captain, and as many lieutenants, not exceeding eight, as the President may deem necessary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades; and for each officer of the signal corps there may be enlisted or detailed one sergeant and six privates, who shall receive the pay of similar grades of engineer soldiers: *Provided,* That no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers and enlisted men herein provided for shall be subject to the rules and articles of war. They may be mounted upon horses, the property of the United States, and shall serve in any military department, or with any forces to which they may be ordered. And officers of the army who may be appointed in this corps may, after the rebellion, be restored to their respective regiments or corps, and receive the same rank and promotion as if they had continued to serve therein.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed in the office of the signal officer two clerks of class two. And in selecting officers and men for the organization of the signal corps, as herein provided, preference shall be given to such as have served faithfully, or as are now serving in the acting signal corps of the army.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to allow time for their thorough examination, the President may appoint the officers authorized by this act during the recess of Congress; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

* * * * *
SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That every judge advocate of a court-martial or court of inquiry, hereafter to be constituted, shall have power to issue the like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify, which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory, or district where such military courts shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue.

Approved March 3, 1863.

IX..PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 14.

A RESOLUTION to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster General be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to take immediate measures for the prompt payment of the sick and wounded soldiers in the convalescent camps, hospitals, and elsewhere, so that they may be fully paid within sixty days from and after the passage hereof.

Approved March 3, 1863.

X..PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 17.

A RESOLUTION giving the thanks of Congress to Major General William S. Rosecrans and the officers and men under his command for their gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William S. Rosecrans, and,

through him, to the officers and men under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, where they achieved a signal victory for our arms.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to Major General Rosecrans, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect thereto.

Approved March 3, 1863.

XI...PUBLIC—No. 60.

AN ACT relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner, under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force and said rebellion continue.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War be, and they are hereby, directed, as soon as may be practicable, to furnish to the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States in which the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired in the said federal courts, who are now, or may hereafter be, held as prisoners of the United States, by order or authority of the President of the United States, or either of said Secretaries, in any fort, arsenal, or other place, as State or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war; the said list to contain the names of all

those who reside in the respective jurisdictions of said judges, or who may be deemed by the said Secretaries, or either of them, to have violated any law of the United States in any of said jurisdictions, and also the date of each arrest; the Secretary of State to furnish a list of such persons as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the State Department, and the Secretary of War a list of such as are imprisoned by the order or authority of the President, acting through the Department of War. And in all cases where a grand jury, having attended any of said courts having jurisdiction in the premises, after the passage of this act, and after the furnishing of said list, as aforesaid, has terminated its session without finding an indictment, or presentment, or other proceeding against any such person, it shall be the duty of the judge of said court forthwith to make an order that any such prisoner desiring a discharge from said imprisonment be brought before him to be discharged; and every officer of the United States having custody of such prisoner is hereby directed immediately to obey and execute said judge's order; and in case he shall delay or refuse so to do, he shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the common jail for a period not less than six months, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be discharged by virtue of the provisions of this act until after he or she shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and to support the Constitution thereof; and that he or she will not hereafter in any way encourage or give aid and comfort to the present rebellion or the supporters thereof: *And provided, also*, That the judge or court before whom such person may be brought, before discharging him or her from imprisonment, shall have power, on examination of the case, and, if the public safety shall require it, shall be required to cause him or her to enter into recognizance, with or without surety, in a sum to be fixed by said judge or court, to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards the United States and its citizens, and from time to time, and at such times as such judge or court may direct, appear before said judge or court to be further dealt with, according to law, as the circumstances may require. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States to attend to such examination before the judge.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any of such prisoners shall be under indictment or presentment for any offence against the

laws of the United States, and by existing laws bail or a recognizance may be taken for the appearance for trial of such person, it shall be the duty of said judge at once to discharge such person upon bail or recognizance, for trial as aforesaid. And in case the said Secretaries of State and War shall for any reason refuse or omit to furnish the said list of persons held as prisoners as aforesaid at the time of the passage of this act within twenty days thereafter, and of such persons as hereafter may be arrested within twenty days from the time of the arrest, any citizen may, after a grand jury shall have terminated its session without finding an indictment or presentment, as provided in the second section of this act, by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touching any of the persons so as aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the oath of such petitioner or any other credible person, obtain and be entitled to have the said judge's order to discharge such prisoner on the same terms and conditions prescribed in the second section of this act: *Provided, however, That the said judge shall be satisfied such allegations are true.*

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending, or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order, or under color of any law of Congress; and such defence may be made by special plea, or under the general issue.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any officer, civil or military, or against any other person, for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or any act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, or if such appearance shall have been entered before the passage of this act, then at the next session of the court in which such suit or prosecution is pending, file a petition, stating the facts and verified by affidavit, for the removal of the cause for trial, at the next circuit court of the United States to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his filing in such court,

on the first day of its session, copies of such process and other proceedings against him, and also for his appearing in such court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety and proceed no further in the cause or prosecution, and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged. And such copies being filed as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought in said court by original process, whatever may be the amount in dispute or the damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding. And any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant, by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment had it been rendered in the court in which the suit or prosecution was commenced. And it shall be lawful in any such action or prosecution which may be now pending, or hereafter commenced, before any State court whatever, for any cause aforesaid, after final judgment, for either party to remove and transfer, by appeal, such case during the session or term of said court at which the same shall have taken place, from such court to the next circuit court of the United States to be held in the district in which such appeal shall be taken, in manner aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the person taking such appeal to produce and file in the said circuit court attested copies of the process, proceedings, and judgment in such cause; and it shall also be competent for either party, within six months after the rendition of a judgment in any such cause, by writ of error or other process, to remove the same to the circuit court of the United States of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered; and the said circuit court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the facts and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced, the judgment in such case notwithstanding. And any bail which may have been taken, or property attached, shall be holden on the final judgment of the said circuit court in such action, in the same manner as if no such removal and transfer had been made, as aforesaid. And the State court, from which any such action, civil or criminal, may be removed and transferred as aforesaid, upon the parties giving good and sufficient security for the prosecution thereof, shall allow the same to be removed

and transferred, and proceed no further in the case: *Provided, however,* That if the party aforesaid shall fail duly to enter the removal and transfer, as aforesaid, in the circuit court of the United States, agreeably to this act, the State court, by which judgment shall have been rendered, and from which the transfer and removal shall have been made, as aforesaid, shall be authorized, on motion for that purpose, to issue execution, and to carry into effect any such judgment, the same as if no such removal and transfer had been made: *And provided, also,* That no such appeal or writ of error shall be allowed in any criminal action or prosecution where final judgment shall have been rendered in favor of the defendant or respondent by the State court. And if, in any suit hereafter commenced, the plaintiff is nonsuited or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any suit or prosecution described in this act, in which final judgment may be rendered in the circuit court, may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court, whatever may be the amount of said judgment.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That no suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, shall be maintained for any arrest or imprisonment made, or other trespasses or wrongs done or committed, or act omitted to be done, at any time during the present rebellion, by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or by or under any act of Congress, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years next after such arrest, imprisonment, trespass, or wrong may have been done or committed, or act may have been omitted to be done: *Provided,* That in no case shall the limitation herein provided commence to run until the passage of this act, so that no party shall, by virtue of this act, be debarred of his remedy by suit or prosecution until two years from and after the passage of this act.

Approved March 3, 1863.

XII..PUBLIC—No. 61.

AN ACT to authorize the brevetting of volunteer and other officers in the United States service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, by and with the advice

and consent of the Senate, to confer brevet rank upon such commissioned officers of the volunteer and other forces in the United States service as have been, or may hereafter be, distinguished by gallant actions or meritorious conduct; which rank shall not entitle them to any increase of pay or emoluments.

Approved March 3, 1863.

XIII..PUBLIC—No. 62.

AN ACT for the relief of certain persons who have performed the duties of assistant surgeons in regiments of cavalry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That physicians and surgeons who have since the second day of July last been duly appointed and commissioned as second assistant surgeons in volunteer regiments of cavalry, and as such have been duly mustered into the military service of the United States, and actually performed the duties appertaining to that office, shall be paid therefor in like manner and upon like proof as other assistant surgeons of cavalry: *Provided*, That not more than two assistant surgeons to each regiment shall be allowed and paid for services performed at one and the same time.

Approved March 3, 1863.

XIV..PUBLIC—No. 63.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.—[See *General Orders No. 49*, of 1861.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the army of the United States within two years from the date of their enlistment, by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who are discharged after a service of two years, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1863.

XV..PUBLIC—No. 99.

AN ACT to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after the passage of this act, as he shall from time to time see fit, to appoint a special agent or agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in any State or Territory, or any portion of any State or Territory of the United States, designated as in insurrection against the lawful government of the United States by the proclamation of the President of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided,* That such property shall not include any kind or description which has been used or which was intended to be used for waging or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water craft, and the furniture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any part of the goods or property received or collected by such agent or agents may be appropriated to public use on due appraisement and certificate thereof, or forwarded to any place of sale within the loyal States, as the public interests may require; and all sales of such property shall be at auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may require the special agents appointed under this act to give a bond, with such securities and in such amount as he shall deem necessary, and to require the increase of said amounts, and the strengthening of said security, as circumstances may demand; and he shall also cause a book or books of account to be kept, showing from whom such property was received, the cost of transportation, and proceeds of the sale thereof. And any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims; and on proof to the satisfaction of said court of his ownership of said property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds, after the deduction of any purchase-money

which may have been paid, together with the expense of transportation and sale of said property, and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all property coming into any of the United States not declared in insurrection as aforesaid, from within any of the States declared in insurrection, through or by any other person than any agent duly appointed under the provisions of this act, or under a lawful clearance by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, shall be confiscated to the use of the government of the United States. And the proceedings for the condemnation and sale of any such property shall be instituted and conducted, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the mode prescribed by the eighty-ninth and ninetieth sections of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." And any agent or agents, person or persons, by or through whom such property shall come within the lines of the United States unlawfully, as aforesaid, shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for any time not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. And the fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing under this act may be mitigated or remitted in the mode prescribed by the act of March three, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, or in such manner, in special cases, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the "Act to further provide for the collection of the revenue upon the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontier, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be so construed as to allow the temporary officers which have been or may be appointed at ports which have been or may be opened or established in States declared to be in insurrection by the proclamation of the President on the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the same compensation which by law is allowed to permanent officers of the same position, or the ordinary compensation of special agents, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every officer or private of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor, or marine in the naval service of the United States

upon the inland waters of the United States, who may take or receive any such abandoned property, or cotton, sugar, rice, or tobacco, from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under his control, to turn the same over to an agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall give a receipt therefor; and in case he shall refuse or neglect so to do, he shall be tried by a court-martial and shall be dismissed from the service, or, if an officer, reduced to the ranks, or suffer such other punishment as said court shall order, with the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to any lawful maritime prize by the naval forces of the United States.

Approved March 12, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General*.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 80. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE;

Washington, March 31, 1863.

It is hereby ordered that all Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons belonging to regiments, who are absent on any other than regimental duty, shall without delay rejoin their regiments. Medical officers of regiments will not hereafter be detached upon other service, except temporarily in cases of necessity, or where the Surgeon and two Assistant Surgeons are present, when one of the Assistants may be detached to hospital duty.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 82. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 1, 1863.

There will be made on the 10th of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a general muster of all troops in the service of the United States, wheresoever they may be. The muster-rolls will be immediately

sent to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the use of the Provost Marshal General in making drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to the proper complements.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 85.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 2, 1863.

The following is an extract from the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863:

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment. And such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property."

In addition to the benefits as set forth in the foregoing, it is hereby ordered that each soldier now in service who may re-enlist as therein provided shall be allowed a furlough for thirty days, the same to be granted immediately after his re-enlistment.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 86.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 2, 1863.

I.. Under the authority contained in sections 19 and 20 of the act "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,"

approved March 3, 1863, it is ordered that for each and every regiment of the volunteer army *now reduced, or that may be reduced hereafter, as set forth in said sections*, consolidation shall be made in accordance with the following rules :

INFANTRY.

1. Each regiment will be consolidated into *five, or a less number of companies*, and the Colonel, Major, and one Assistant Surgeon, mustered out.

CAVALRY.

2. Each regiment will be consolidated into *six, or a less number of companies*, and the Colonel, two Majors, and one Assistant Surgeon, mustered out.

ARTILLERY.

3. Each regiment will be consolidated into *six, or a less number of batteries*, and the Colonel, two Majors, and one Assistant Surgeon, mustered out.

4. The companies and batteries formed by consolidation will be of the maximum strength, and will be organized as now directed by law and regulation. *The first letters of the alphabet will be used to designate the companies.*

5. The company officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, rendered supernumerary, with those enumerated in the foregoing, will be mustered out of service at the date of consolidation. All other officers and non-commissioned officers will be retained.

6. The officers to be retained will be selected by the Division and Corps Commanders, under the instructions of the Commanding General of the Army or Department, from among the most efficient officers of the respective regiments.

II.. After the consolidations, as herein directed, the reduced proportion of officers will be maintained, and no appointments to vacancies will be made, except upon notification from the Adjutant General of the Army. To this end, Commanders of Armies and Departments will report, weekly, to the Adjutant General, the vacancies to be filled. The said reports will be separate for each State, and must embrace the name, rank, and regiment of the party creating the vacancy, with date and cause thereof.

If an order has issued in the case, its number, date, and source must be given.

Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters will closely observe this paragraph, and make no musters in excess of the proportion herein fixed.

III..The following are the sections of the act referred to, and under which the foregoing is ordered:

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment: *Provided*, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 87.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 3, 1863.

I..Transportation for sanitary supplies will be furnished only on the requisition of a Medical Director, and, when sent to another Department, the supplies must be assigned to the Medical Director of that Department.

II..The Assistant Surgeon General, Medical Inspector General, and Medical Inspectors, will be allowed the same number of rooms as offices, and fuel and furniture therefor, as are allowed by regulations to officers of the Quartermaster's Department who perform similar duties.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 88.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 3, 1863.

The following orders in respect to the regulating of intercourse with the insurrectionary States, the collection of abandoned property, &c., are published for the information and government of the army, and of all concerned :

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, March 31, 1863.

For the purpose of more effectually preventing all commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, except such as shall be authorized in pursuance of law, and of securing consistent, uniform, and efficient action in conducting such intercourse as shall be so authorized, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary States," approved March 12, 1863, it is hereby ordered—

I.. That no officer of the army of the United States, nor other person connected therewith, shall authorize or have any interest in the transportation of any goods, wares, or merchandise (except supplies belonging to or contracted for by the United States, designed for the military or naval forces thereof, and moving under military or naval orders, and except, also, sutlers' supplies and other things necessary for the use and comfort of the troops of the United States, and moving under permits of the authorized officers of the Treasury Department) into any State declared by the President to be in insurrection; nor authorize nor have any interest in the purchase or sale therein of any goods or chattels, wares or merchandise, cotton, tobacco, or other product of the soil thereof; nor the transportation of the same, except as aforesaid, therefrom or therein; nor shall any such officer or person authorize, prohibit, or in any manner interfere with any such purchase, or sale, or transportation, which shall be conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless under some imperative military necessity, in the place or section where the same shall be conducted, or unless requested by an agent or some other authorized officer of the Treasury Department, in which case all commanders of military departments, districts, and posts will render such aid in carrying out the provisions of the said act, and in enforcing due observance of the said regulations of the Secretary of

the Treasury, as can be given without manifest injury to the public service.

II.. It is further ordered, that every officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, who may receive or have under his control any property which shall have been abandoned by the owner or owners, or captured in any district declared to be in insurrection against the United States, including all property seized under military orders, excepting only such as shall be required for military use of the United States forces, shall promptly turn over all such property to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the same, who shall give duplicate receipts therefor.

And every such officer or private, or person employed in or with the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, shall also promptly turn over to such agent, in like manner, all receipts, bills of lading, and other papers, documents, and vouchers showing title to such property, or the right to the possession, control, or direction thereof; and he shall make such order, indorsement, or writing as he has power to make, to enable such agent to take possession of such property or the proceeds thereof. Arms, munitions of war, forage, horses, mules, wagons, beef cattle, and supplies which are necessary in military operations, shall be turned over to the proper officers of the Ordnance, or of the Quartermaster, or of the Commissary Departments, respectively, for the use of the army. All other property abandoned, or captured, or seized, as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The officer receiving or turning over such property shall give the usual and necessary invoices, receipts, or vouchers therefor, and shall make regular returns thereof, as prescribed by the Army Regulations. The receipts of the agents of the Treasury Department shall be vouchers for all property delivered to them, and whenever called upon by the agent of the Treasury Department authorized to receive such abandoned or captured or seized property, as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof, all persons employed in the military service will give him full information in regard thereto; and if requested by him so to do, they shall give him duplicates or copies of the reports and returns thereof, and of the receipts, invoices, and vouchers therefor.

And every officer of the army of the United States, hereafter receiving abandoned or captured or seized property, or the proceeds thereof, or under whose order it may be applied to the use of the military forces, as

aforesaid, shall, upon request of a duly authorized agent of the Treasury Department, render a written report, with invoices thereof, to said agent, in which he will specify the arms, supplies, or other munitions of war, retained for the use of the military forces, as aforesaid, and also, separately, the property turned over to said agent, or which may have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

And in case a sale of any such property shall be made under his authority, or under the authority of any one subject to his order, he will so state, and will describe the property so sold, and will state when and where and by and to whom sold, and the amount received therefor, and what disposition was made of the proceeds.

And all officers of the army of the United States will at all times render to the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury all such aid as may be necessary to enable them to take possession of and transport all such property, so far as can be done without manifest injury to the public service.

III..All commanders of military departments, districts, and posts, will, upon receipt of this order, revoke all existing orders within their respective commands conflicting or inconsistent herewith, or which permit or prohibit or in any manner interfere with any trade or transportation conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury; and their attention is particularly directed to said regulations, prescribed March 31, 1863, and they will respectively make such orders as will insure strict observance of this order throughout their respective commands.

All expenses of transporting property herein referred to will be reported by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, who furnish such transportation, to the agents of the Treasury Department, and also, through the ordinary channels, to the Quartermaster General at Washington, in order that the said expenses may be reimbursed from the proceeds of sales of such transported property.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 90.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 7, 1863.

To facilitate the payment, in individual cases, and to discharged soldiers, of the advance bounty authorized to volunteers by act of Congress, approved July 5, 1862, and the premium authorized by General Orders No. 74, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, July 7, 1862, the following regulations will be observed:

1. The advance bounty and premium should be paid by the United States mustering and disbursing officer at the time of muster into service. If not paid then, the amounts will be entered upon the muster-in rolls, and will be so continued upon every subsequent muster and pay roll, until the soldier is paid by a Paymaster.

2. When not paid before discharge, the amounts due for premium and bounty will be entered upon the duplicate certificates for pay, and the discharged soldier will be paid by a Paymaster. Company Commanders will be careful to enter these amounts upon the soldiers' certificates.

3. Mustering and disbursing officers have nothing to do with payments to discharged soldiers.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 92.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 8, 1863.

Authority is hereby given to retain in service officers and men now on signal duty, whose term of service will expire before they can be examined by a Board to be appointed for that purpose under the act approved March 3, 1863, provided their conduct and qualifications are such as to make it advantageous to the service to retain them.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 99.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 24, 1863.

Volunteer regiments about to be discharged will, at the expiration of their term of service, be returned to the States in which they were raised, and there promptly paid and mustered out. They will turn over their arms and equipments before leaving the army in which they are serving. The Quartermaster Department will furnish transportation, and the Subsistence Department will furnish subsistence up to the time of the final payment of the troops. The Paymaster General will cause them to be paid immediately on their arrival in their respective States, and before they disperse.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 100.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 24, 1863.

The following "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by FRANCIS LEIBER, LL.D., and revised by a Board of Officers, of which Major General E. A. HITCHCOCK is president, having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published for the information of all concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIELD.

SECTION I.

Martial law—Military jurisdiction—Military necessity—Retaliation.

1. A place, district, or country occupied by an enemy, stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the Martial Law of the invading or

occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring Martial Law, or any public warning to the inhabitants, has been issued or not. Martial Law is the immediate and direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest.

The presence of a hostile army proclaims its Martial Law.

2. Martial Law does not cease during the hostile occupation, except by special proclamation, ordered by the commander-in-chief; or by special mention in the treaty of peace concluding the war, when the occupation of a place or territory continues beyond the conclusion of peace as one of the conditions of the same.

3. Martial Law in a hostile country consists in the suspension, by the occupying military authority, of the criminal and civil law, and of the domestic administration and government in the occupied place or territory, and in the substitution of military rule and force for the same, as well as in the dictation of general laws, as far as military necessity requires this suspension, substitution, or dictation.

The commander of the forces may proclaim that the administration of all civil and penal law shall continue, either wholly or in part, as in times of peace, unless otherwise ordered by the military authority.

4. Martial Law is simply military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war. Military oppression is not Martial Law; it is the abuse of the power which that law confers. As Martial Law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor, and humanity—virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.

5. Martial Law should be less stringent in places and countries fully occupied and fairly conquered. Much greater severity may be exercised in places or regions where actual hostilities exist, or are expected and must be prepared for. Its most complete sway is allowed even in the commander's own country, when face to face with the enemy, because of the absolute necessities of the case, and of the paramount duty to defend the country against invasion.

To save the country is paramount to all other considerations.

6. All civil and penal law shall continue to take its usual course in the enemy's places and territories under Martial Law, unless interrupted or stopped by order of the occupying military power; but all the functions of the hostile government—legislative, executive, or administrative

—whether of a general, provincial, or local character, cease under Martial Law, or continue only with the sanction, or, if deemed necessary, the participation of the occupier or invader.

7. Martial Law extends to property, and to persons, whether they are subjects of the enemy or aliens to that government.

8. Consuls, among American and European nations, are not diplomatic agents. Nevertheless, their offices and persons will be subjected to Martial Law in cases of urgent necessity only: their property and business are not exempted. Any delinquency they commit against the established military rule may be punished as in the case of any other inhabitant, and such punishment furnishes no reasonable ground for international complaint.

9. The functions of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other diplomatic agents, accredited by neutral powers to the hostile government, cease, so far as regards the displaced government; but the conquering or occupying power usually recognizes them as temporarily accredited to itself.

10. Martial Law affects chiefly the police and collection of public revenue and taxes, whether imposed by the expelled government or by the invader, and refers mainly to the support and efficiency of the army, its safety, and the safety of its operations.

11. The law of war does not only disclaim all cruelty and bad faith concerning engagements concluded with the enemy during the war, but also the breaking of stipulations solemnly contracted by the belligerents in time of peace, and avowedly intended to remain in force in case of war between the contracting powers.

It disclaims all extortions and other transactions for individual gain; all acts of private revenge, or connivance at such acts.

Offences to the contrary shall be severely punished, and especially so if committed by officers.

12. Whenever feasible, Martial Law is carried out in cases of individual offenders by Military Courts; but sentences of death shall be executed only with the approval of the chief executive, provided the urgency of the case does not require a speedier execution, and then only with the approval of the chief commander.

13. Military jurisdiction is of two kinds: first, that which is conferred and defined by statute; second, that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offences under the statute law must be tried in the manner therein directed; but military offences which do not come within

the statute must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local laws of each particular country.

In the armies of the United States the first is exercised by courts-martial; while cases which do not come within the "Rules and Articles of War," or the jurisdiction conferred by statute on courts-martial, are tried by military commissions.

14. Military necessity, as understood by modern civilized nations, consists in the necessity of those measures which are indispensable for securing the ends of the war, and which are lawful according to the modern law and usages of war.

15. Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of *armed* enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally *unavoidable* in the armed contests of the war; it allows of the capturing of every armed enemy, and every enemy of importance to the hostile government, or of peculiar danger to the captor; it allows of all destruction of property, and obstruction of the ways and channels of traffic, travel, or communication, and of all withholding of sustenance or means of life from the enemy; of the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the army, and of such deception as does not involve the breaking of good faith either positively pledged, regarding agreements entered into during the war, or supposed by the modern law of war to exist. Men who take up arms against one another in public war do not cease on this account to be moral beings, responsible to one another, and to God.

16. Military necessity does not admit of cruelty—that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge—nor of maiming or wounding except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. It does not admit of the use of poison in any way, nor of the wanton devastation of a district. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy; and, in general, military necessity does not include any act of hostility which makes the return to peace unnecessarily difficult.

17. War is not carried on by arms alone. It is lawful to starve the hostile belligerent, armed or unarmed, so that it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy.

18. When the commander of a besieged place expels the non-combatants, in order to lessen the number of those who consume his stock of provisions, it is lawful, though an extreme measure, to drive them back, so as to hasten on the surrender.

19. Commanders, whenever admissible, inform the enemy of their intention to bombard a place, so that the non-combatants, and especially the women and children, may be removed before the bombardment commences. But it is no infraction of the common law of war to omit thus to inform the enemy. Surprise may be a necessity.

20. Public war is a state of armed hostility between sovereign nations or governments. It is a law and requisite of civilized existence that men live in political, continuous societies, forming organized units, called states or nations, whose constituents bear, enjoy, and suffer, advance and retrograde together, in peace and in war.

21. The citizen or native of a hostile country is thus an enemy, as one of the constituents of the hostile state or nation, and as such is subjected to the hardships of the war.

22. Nevertheless, as civilization has advanced during the last centuries, so has likewise steadily advanced, especially in war on land, the distinction between the private individual belonging to a hostile country and the hostile country itself, with its men in arms. The principle has been more and more acknowledged that the unarmed citizen is to be spared in person, property, and honor, as much as the exigencies of war will admit.

23. Private citizens are no longer murdered, enslaved, or carried off to distant parts, and the inoffensive individual is as little disturbed in his private relations as the commander of the hostile troops can afford to grant in the overruling demands of a vigorous war.

24. The almost universal rule in remote times was, and continues to be with barbarous armies, that the private individual of the hostile country is destined to suffer every privation of liberty and protection, and every disruption of family ties. Protection was, and still is with uncivilized people, the exception.

25. In modern regular wars of the Europeans, and their descendants in other portions of the globe, protection of the inoffensive citizen of the hostile country is the rule; privation and disturbance of private relations are the exceptions.

26. Commanding generals may cause the magistrates and civil officers of the hostile country to take the oath of temporary allegiance or an oath of fidelity to their own victorious government or rulers, and they may expel every one who declines to do so. But whether they do so or not, the people and their civil officers owe strict obedience to them as

long as they hold sway over the district or country, at the peril of their lives.

27. The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations, of which it is a branch. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage.

28. Retaliation will, therefore, never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably; that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence, and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution.

Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents further and further from the mitigating rules of a regular war, and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars of savages.

29. Modern times are distinguished from earlier ages by the existence, at one and the same time, of many nations and great governments related to one another in close intercourse.

Peace is their normal condition; war is the exception. The ultimate object of all modern war is a renewed state of peace.

The more vigorous wars are pursued, the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief.

30. Ever since the formation and coexistence of modern nations, and ever since wars have become great national wars, war has come to be acknowledged not to be its own end, but the means to obtain great ends of state, or to consist in defence against wrong; and no conventional restriction of the modes adopted to injure the enemy is any longer admitted; but the law of war imposes many limitations and restrictions on principles of justice, faith, and honor.

SECTION II.

Public and private property of the enemy—Protection of persons, and especially women; of religion, the arts and sciences—Punishment of crimes against the inhabitants of hostile countries.

31. A victorious army appropriates all public money, seizes all public movable property until further direction by its government, and sequesters for its own benefit or that of its government all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation. The title to

such real property remains in abeyance during military occupation, and until the conquest is made complete.

32. A victorious army, by the martial power inherent in the same, may suspend, change, or abolish, as far as the martial power extends, the relations which arise from the services due, according to the existing laws of the invaded country, from one citizen, subject, or native of the same to another.

The commander of the army must leave it to the ultimate treaty of peace to settle the permanency of this change.

33. It is no longer considered lawful—on the contrary, it is held to be a serious breach of the law of war—to force the subjects of the enemy into the service of the victorious government, except the latter should proclaim, after a fair and complete conquest of the hostile country or district, that it is resolved to keep the country, district, or place permanently as its own, and make it a portion of its own country.

34. As a general rule, the property belonging to churches, to hospitals, or other establishments of an exclusively charitable character, to establishments of education, or foundations for the promotion of knowledge, whether public schools, universities, academies of learning or observatories, museums of the fine arts, or of a scientific character—such property is not to be considered as public property in the sense of paragraph 31; but it may be taxed or used when the public service may require it.

35. Classical works of art, libraries, scientific collections, or precious instruments, such as astronomical telescopes, as well as hospitals, must be secured against all avoidable injury, even when they are contained in fortified places whilst besieged or bombarded.

36. If such works of art, libraries, collections, or instruments, belonging to a hostile nation or government, can be removed without injury, the ruler of the conquering state or nation may order them to be seized and removed for the benefit of the said nation. The ultimate ownership is to be settled by the ensuing treaty of peace.

In no case shall they be sold or given away, if captured by the armies of the United States, nor shall they ever be privately appropriated, or wantonly destroyed or injured.

37. The United States acknowledge and protect, in hostile countries occupied by them, religion and morality; strictly private property; the persons of the inhabitants, especially those of women; and the sacred-

ness of domestic relations. Offences to the contrary shall be rigorously punished.

This rule does not interfere with the right of the victorious invader to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, or to appropriate property, especially houses, land, boats or ships, and churches, for temporary and military uses.

38. Private property, unless forfeited by crimes or by offences of the owner, can be seized only by way of military necessity, for the support or other benefit of the army or of the United States.

If the owner has not fled, the commanding officer will cause receipts to be given, which may serve the spoliated owner to obtain indemnity.

39. The salaries of civil officers of the hostile government who remain in the invaded territory, and continue the work of their office, and can continue it according to the circumstances arising out of the war—such as judges, administrative or police officers, officers of city or communal governments—are paid from the public revenue of the invaded territory, until the military government has reason wholly or partially to discontinue it. Salaries or incomes connected with purely honorary titles are always stopped.

40. There exists no law or body of authoritative rules of action between hostile armies, except that branch of the law of nature and nations which is called the law and usages of war on land.

41. All municipal law of the ground on which the armies stand, or of the countries to which they belong, is silent and of no effect between armies in the field.

42. Slavery, complicating and confounding the ideas of property, (that is, of a *thing*,) and of personalty, (that is, of *humanity*,) exists according to municipal or local law only. The law of nature and nations has never acknowledged it. The digest of the Roman law enacts the early dictum of the pagan jurist, that “so far as the law of nature is concerned, all men are equal.” Fugitives escaping from a country in which they were slaves, villains, or serfs, into another country, have, for centuries past, been held free and acknowledged free by judicial decisions of European countries, even though the municipal law of the country in which the slave had taken refuge acknowledged slavery within its own dominions.

43. Therefore, in a war between the United States and a belligerent which admits of slavery, if a person held in bondage by that belligerent be captured by or come as a fugitive under the protection of the military forces of the United States, such person is immediately entitled to the

rights and privileges of a freeman. To return such person into slavery would amount to enslaving a free person, and neither the United States nor any officer under their authority can enslave any human being. Moreover, a person so made free by the law of war is under the shield of the law of nations, and the former owner or State can have, by the law of post-liminy, no belligerent lien or claim of service.

44. All wanton violence committed against persons in the invaded country, all destruction of property not commanded by the authorized officer, all robbery, all pillage or sacking, even after taking a place by main force, all rape, wounding, maiming, or killing of such inhabitants, are prohibited under the penalty of death, or such other severe punishment as may seem adequate for the gravity of the offence.

A soldier, officer or private, in the act of committing such violence, and disobeying a superior ordering him to abstain from it, may be lawfully killed on the spot by such superior.

45. All captures and booty belong, according to the modern law of war, primarily to the government of the captor.

Prize money, whether on sea or land, can now only be claimed under local law.

46. Neither officers nor soldiers are allowed to make use of their position or power in the hostile country for private gain, not even for commercial transactions otherwise legitimate. Offences to the contrary committed by commissioned officers will be punished with cashiering or such other punishment as the nature of the offence may require; if by soldiers, they shall be punished according to the nature of the offence.

47. Crimes punishable by all penal codes, such as arson, murder, maiming, assaults, highway robbery, theft, burglary, fraud, forgery, and rape, if committed by an American soldier in a hostile country against its inhabitants, are not only punishable as at home, but in all cases in which death is not inflicted, the severer punishment shall be preferred.

SECTION III.

Deserters—Prisoners of War—Hostages—Booty on the battle-field.

48. Deserters from the American army, having entered the service of the enemy, suffer death if they fall again into the hands of the United States, whether by capture or being delivered up to the American army; and if a deserter from the enemy, having taken service in the army of the United States, is captured by the enemy, and punished by them with

death or otherwise, it is not a breach against the law and usages of war, requiring redress or retaliation.

49. A prisoner of war is a public enemy armed or attached to the hostile army for active aid, who has fallen into the hands of the captor, either fighting or wounded, on the field or in the hospital, by individual surrender or by capitulation.

All soldiers, of whatever species of arms; all men who belong to the rising *en masse* of the hostile country; all those who are attached to the army for its efficiency and promote directly the object of the war, except such as are hereinafter provided for; all disabled men or officers on the field or elsewhere, if captured; all enemies who have thrown away their arms and ask for quarter, are prisoners of war, and as such exposed to the inconveniences as well as entitled to the privileges of a prisoner of war.

50. Moreover, citizens who accompany an army for whatever purpose, such as sutlers, editors or reporters of journals, or contractors, if captured, may be made prisoners of war, and be detained as such.

The monarch and members of the hostile reigning family, male or female, the chief, and chief officers of the hostile government, its diplomatic agents, and all persons who are of particular and singular use and benefit to the hostile army or its government, are, if captured, on belligerent ground, and, if unprovided with a safe-conduct granted by the captor's government, prisoners of war.

51. If the people of that portion of an invaded country which is not yet occupied by the enemy, or of the whole country, at the approach of a hostile army, rise, under a duly authorized levy, *en masse* to resist the invader, they are now treated as public enemies, and if captured, are prisoners of war.

52. No belligerent has the right to declare that he will treat every captured man in arms of a levy *en masse* as a brigand or bandit.

If, however, the people of a country, or any portion of the same, already occupied by an army, rise against it, they are violaters of the laws of war, and are not entitled to their protection.

53. The enemy's chaplains, officers of the medical staff, apothecaries, hospital nurses and servants, if they fall into the hands of the American army, are not prisoners of war, unless the commander has reasons to retain them. In this latter case, or if, at their own desire, they are allowed to remain with their captured companions, they are treated as prisoners of war, and may be exchanged if the commander sees fit.

54. A hostage is a person accepted as a pledge for the fulfilment of an agreement concluded between belligerents during the war, or in consequence of a war. Hostages are rare in the present age.

55. If a hostage is accepted, he is treated like a prisoner of war, according to rank and condition, as circumstances may admit.

56. A prisoner of war is subject to no punishment for being a public enemy, nor is any revenge wreaked upon him by the intentional infliction of any suffering, or disgrace, by cruel imprisonment, want of food, by mutilation, death, or any other barbarity.

57. So soon as a man is armed by a sovereign government, and takes the soldier's oath of fidelity, he is a belligerent; his killing, wounding, or other warlike acts, are no individual crimes or offences. No belligerent has a right to declare that enemies of a certain class, color, or condition, when properly organized as soldiers, will not be treated by him as public enemies.

58. The law of nations knows of no distinction of color, and if an enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured persons of their army, it would be a case for the severest retaliation, if not redressed upon complaint.

The United States cannot retaliate by enslavement; therefore death must be the retaliation for this crime against the law of nations.

59. A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people, committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities.

All prisoners of war are liable to the infliction of retaliatory measures.

60. It is against the usage of modern war to resolve, in hatred and revenge, to give no quarter. No body of troops has the right to declare that it will not give, and therefore will not expect, quarter; but a commander is permitted to direct his troops to give no quarter, in great straits, when his own salvation makes it *impossible* to cumber himself with prisoners.

61. Troops that give no quarter have no right to kill enemies already disabled on the ground, or prisoners captured by other troops.

62. All troops of the enemy known or discovered to give no quarter in general, or to any portion of the army, receive none.

63. Troops who fight in the uniform of their enemies, without any plain, striking, and uniform mark of distinction of their own, can expect no quarter.

64. If American troops capture a train containing uniforms of the

enemy, and the commander considers it advisable to distribute them for use among his men, some striking mark or sign must be adopted to distinguish the American soldier from the enemy.

65. The use of the enemy's national standard, flag, or other emblem of nationality, for the purpose of deceiving the enemy in battle, is an act of perfidy by which they lose all claim to the protection of the laws of war.

66. Quarter having been given to an enemy by American troops, under a misapprehension of his true character, he may, nevertheless, be ordered to suffer death if, within three days after the battle, it be discovered that he belongs to a corps which gives no quarter.

67. The law of nations allows every sovereign government to make war upon another sovereign state, and, therefore, admits of no rules or laws different from those of regular warfare, regarding the treatment of prisoners of war, although they may belong to the army of a government which the captor may consider as a wanton and unjust assailant.

68. Modern wars are not internecine wars, in which the killing of the enemy is the object. The destruction of the enemy in modern war, and, indeed, modern war itself, are means to obtain that object of the belligerent which lies beyond the war.

Unnecessary or revengeful destruction of life is not lawful.

69. Outposts, sentinels, or pickets are not to be fired upon, except to drive them in, or when a positive order, special or general, has been issued to that effect.

70. The use of poison in any manner, be it to poison wells, or food, or arms, is wholly excluded from modern warfare. He that uses it puts himself out of the pale of the law and usages of war.

71. Whoever intentionally inflicts additional wounds on an enemy already wholly disabled, or kills such an enemy, or who orders or encourages soldiers to do so, shall suffer death, if duly convicted, whether he belongs to the army of the United States, or is an enemy captured after having committed his misdeed.

72. Money and other valuables on the person of a prisoner, such as watches or jewelry, as well as extra clothing, are regarded by the American army as the private property of the prisoner, and the appropriation of such valuables or money is considered dishonorable, and is prohibited.

Nevertheless, if *large* sums are found upon the persons of prisoners, or in their possession, they shall be taken from them, and the surplus, after providing for their own support, appropriated for the use of the army,

under the direction of the commander, unless otherwise ordered by the government. Nor can prisoners claim, as private property, large sums found and captured in their train, although they had been placed in the private luggage of the prisoners.

73. All officers, when captured, must surrender their side-arms to the captor. They may be restored to the prisoner in marked cases, by the commander, to signalize admiration of his distinguished bravery, or approbation of his humane treatment of prisoners before his capture. The captured officer to whom they may be restored cannot wear them during captivity.

74. A prisoner of war, being a public enemy, is the prisoner of the government, and not of the captor. No ransom can be paid by a prisoner of war to his individual captor, or to any officer in command. The government alone releases captives, according to rules prescribed by itself.

75. Prisoners of war are subject to confinement or imprisonment such as may be deemed necessary on account of safety, but they are to be subjected to no other intentional suffering or indignity. The confinement and mode of treating a prisoner may be varied during his captivity according to the demands of safety.

76. Prisoners of war shall be fed upon plain and wholesome food, whenever practicable, and treated with humanity.

They may be required to work for the benefit of the captor's government, according to their rank and condition.

77. A prisoner of war who escapes may be shot, or otherwise killed in his flight; but neither death nor any other punishment shall be inflicted upon him simply for his attempt to escape, which the law of war does not consider a crime. Stricter means of security shall be used after an unsuccessful attempt at escape.

If, however, a conspiracy is discovered, the purpose of which is a united or general escape, the conspirators may be rigorously punished, even with death; and capital punishment may also be inflicted upon prisoners of war discovered to have plotted rebellion against the authorities of the captors, whether in union with fellow-prisoners or other persons.

78. If prisoners of war, having given no pledge nor made any promise on their honor, forcibly or otherwise escape, and are captured again in battle, after having rejoined their own army, they shall not be punished for their escape, but shall be treated as simple prisoners of war, although they will be subjected to stricter confinement.

79. Every captured wounded enemy shall be medically treated, according to the ability of the medical staff.

80. Honorable men, when captured, will abstain from giving to the enemy information concerning their own army, and the modern law of war permits no longer the use of any violence against prisoners, in order to extort the desired information, or to punish them for having given false information.

SECTION IV.

Partisans—Armed enemies not belonging to the hostile army—Scouts—Armed prowlers—War-rebels.

81. Partisans are soldiers armed and wearing the uniform of their army, but belonging to a corps which acts detached from the main body for the purpose of making inroads into the territory occupied by the enemy. If captured, they are entitled to all the privileges of the prisoner of war.

82. Men, or squads of men, who commit hostilities, whether by fighting, or inroads for destruction or plunder, or by raids of any kind, without commission, without being part and portion of the organized hostile army, and without sharing continuously in the war, but who do so with intermitting returns to their homes and avocations, or with the occasional assumption of the semblance of peaceful pursuits, divesting themselves of the character or appearance of soldiers—such men, or squads of men, are not public enemies, and therefore, if captured, are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, but shall be treated summarily as highway robbers or pirates.

83. Scouts or single soldiers, if disguised in the dress of the country, or in the uniform of the army hostile to their own, employed in obtaining information, if found within or lurking about the lines of the captor, are treated as spies, and suffer death.

84. Armed prowlers, by whatever names they may be called, or persons of the enemy's territory, who steal within the lines of the hostile army, for the purpose of robbing, killing, or of destroying bridges, roads, or canals, or of robbing or destroying the mail, or of cutting the telegraph wires, are not entitled to the privileges of the prisoner of war.

85. War-rebels are persons within an occupied territory who rise in arms against the occupying or conquering army, or against the authorities established by the same. If captured, they may suffer death, whether they rise singly, in small or large bands, and whether called upon to do

so by their own, but expelled, government or not. They are not prisoners of war; nor are they, if discovered and secured before their conspiracy has matured to an actual rising, or to armed violence.

SECTION V.

Safe-conduct—Spies—War-traitors—Captured messengers—Abuse of the flag of truce.

86. All intercourse between the territories occupied by belligerent armies, whether by traffic, by letter, by travel, or in any other way, ceases. This is the general rule, to be observed without special proclamation.

Exceptions to this rule, whether by safe-conduct, or permission to trade on a small or large scale, or by exchanging mails, or by travel from one territory into the other, can take place only according to agreement approved by the government, or by the highest military authority.

Contraventions of this rule are highly punishable.

87. Ambassadors, and all other diplomatic agents of neutral powers, accredited to the enemy, may receive safe conducts through the territories occupied by the belligerents, unless there are military reasons to the contrary, and unless they may reach the place of their destination conveniently by another route. It implies no international affront if the safe conduct is declined. Such passes are usually given by the supreme authority of the state, and not by subordinate officers.

88. A spy is a person who secretly, in disguise or under false pretence, seeks information with the intention of communicating it to the enemy.

The spy is punishable with death by hanging by the neck, whether or not he succeed in obtaining the information or in conveying it to the enemy.

89. If a citizen of the United States obtains information in a legitimate manner, and betrays it to the enemy, be he a military or civil officer, or a private citizen, he shall suffer death.

90. A traitor under the law of war, or a war-traitor, is a person in a place or district under martial law who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy, or holds intercourse with him.

91. The war-traitor is always severely punished. If his offence consists in betraying to the enemy anything concerning the condition, safety, operations or plans of the troops holding or occupying the place or district, his punishment is death.

92. If the citizen or subject of a country or place invaded or conquered gives information to his own government, from which he is separated by the hostile army, or to the army of his government, he is a war-traitor, and death is the penalty of his offence.

93. All armies in the field stand in need of guides, and impress them if they cannot obtain them otherwise.

94. No person having been forced by the enemy to serve as guide is punishable for having done so.

95. If a citizen of a hostile and invaded district voluntarily serves as a guide to the enemy, or offers to do so, he is deemed a war-traitor, and shall suffer death.

96. A citizen serving voluntarily as a guide against his own country commits treason, and will be dealt with according to the law of his country.

97. Guides, when it is clearly proved that they have misled intentionally, may be put to death.

98. All unauthorized or secret communication with the enemy is considered treasonable by the law of war.

Foreign residents in an invaded or occupied territory, or foreign visitors in the same, can claim no immunity from this law. They may communicate with foreign parts, or with the inhabitants of the hostile country, so far as the military authority permits, but no further. Instant expulsion from the occupied territory would be the very least punishment for the infraction of this rule.

99. A messenger carrying written despatches or verbal messages from one portion of the army, or from a besieged place, to another portion of the same army, or its government, if armed, and in the uniform of his army, and if captured while doing so, in the territory occupied by the enemy, is treated by the captor as a prisoner of war. If not in uniform, nor a soldier, the circumstances connected with his capture must determine the disposition that shall be made of him.

100. A messenger or agent who attempts to steal through the territory occupied by the enemy, to further, in any manner, the interests of the enemy, if captured, is not entitled to the privileges of the prisoner of war, and may be dealt with according to the circumstances of the case.

101. While deception in war is admitted as a just and necessary means of hostility, and is consistent with honorable warfare, the common law of war allows even capital punishment for clandestine or treacherous

attempts to injure an enemy, because they are so dangerous, and it is so difficult to guard against them.

102. The law of war, like the criminal law regarding other offences, makes no difference on account of the difference of sexes, concerning the spy, the war-traitor, or the war-rebel.

103. Spies, war-traitors, and war-rebels are not exchanged according to the common law of war. The exchange of such persons would require a special cartel, authorized by the government, or, at a great distance from it, by the chief commander of the army in the field.

104. A successful spy or war-traitor, safely returned to his own army, and afterwards captured as an enemy, is not subject to punishment for his acts as a spy or war-traitor, but he may be held in closer custody as a person individually dangerous.

SECTION VI.

Exchange of prisoners—Flags of truce—Flags of protection.

105. Exchanges of prisoners take place—number for number—rank for rank—wounded for wounded—with added condition for added condition—such, for instance, as not to serve for a certain period.

106. In exchanging prisoners of war, such numbers of persons of inferior rank may be substituted as an equivalent for one of superior rank as may be agreed upon by cartel, which requires the sanction of the government, or of the commander of the army in the field.

107. A prisoner of war is in honor bound truly to state to the captor his rank; and he is not to assume a lower rank than belongs to him, in order to cause a more advantageous exchange; nor a higher rank, for the purpose of obtaining better treatment.

Offences to the contrary have been justly punished by the commanders of released prisoners, and may be good cause for refusing to release such prisoners.

108. The surplus number of prisoners of war remaining after an exchange has taken place is sometimes released either for the payment of a stipulated sum of money, or, in urgent cases, of provision, clothing, or other necessities.

Such arrangement, however, requires the sanction of the highest authority.

109. The exchange of prisoners of war is an act of convenience to

both belligerents. If no general cartel has been concluded, it cannot be demanded by either of them. No belligerent is obliged to exchange prisoners of war.

A cartel is voidable so soon as either party has violated it.

110. No exchange of prisoners shall be made except after complete capture, and after an accurate account of them, and a list of the captured officers, has been taken.

111. The bearer of a flag of truce cannot insist upon being admitted. He must always be admitted with great caution. Unnecessary frequency is carefully to be avoided.

112. If the bearer of a flag of truce offer himself during an engagement, he can be admitted as a very rare exception only. It is no breach of good faith to retain such a flag of truce, if admitted during the engagement. Firing is not required to cease on the appearance of a flag of truce in battle.

113. If the bearer of a flag of truce, presenting himself during an engagement, is killed or wounded, it furnishes no ground of complaint whatever.

114. If it be discovered, and fairly proved, that a flag of truce has been abused for surreptitiously obtaining military knowledge, the bearer of the flag thus abusing his sacred character is deemed a spy.

So sacred is the character of a flag of truce, and so necessary is its sacredness, that while its abuse is an especially heinous offence, great caution is requisite, on the other hand, in convicting the bearer of a flag of truce as a spy.

115. It is customary to designate by certain flags (usually yellow) the hospitals in places which are shelled, so that the besieging enemy may avoid firing on them. The same has been done in battles, when hospitals are situated within the field of the engagement.

116. Honorable belligerents often request that the hospitals within the territory of the enemy may be designated, so that they may be spared.

An honorable belligerent allows himself to be guided by flags or signals of protection as much as the contingencies and the necessities of the fight will permit.

117. It is justly considered an act of bad faith, of infamy or fiendishness, to deceive the enemy by flags of protection. Such act of bad faith may be good cause for refusing to respect such flags.

118. The besieging belligerent has sometimes requested the besieged

to designate the buildings containing collections of works of art, scientific museums, astronomical observatories, or precious libraries, so that their destruction may be avoided as much as possible.

SECTION VII.

The Parole.

119. Prisoners of war may be released from captivity by exchange, and, under certain circumstances, also by parole.

120. The term Parole designates the pledge of individual good faith and honor to do, or to omit doing, certain acts after he who gives his parole shall have been dismissed, wholly or partially, from the power of the captor.

121. The pledge of the parole is always an individual, but not a private, act.

122. The parole applies chiefly to prisoners of war whom the captor allows to return to their country, or to live in greater freedom within the captor's country or territory on conditions stated in the parole.

123. Release of prisoners of war by exchange is the general rule; release by parole is the exception.

124. Breaking the parole is punished with death when the person breaking the parole is captured again.

Accurate lists, therefore, of the paroled persons must be kept by the belligerents.

125. When paroles are given and received there must be an exchange of two written documents, in which the name and rank of the paroled individuals are accurately and truthfully stated.

126. Commissioned officers only are allowed to give their parole, and they can give it only with the permission of their superior, as long as a superior in rank is within reach.

127. No non-commissioned officer or private can give his parole except through an officer. Individual paroles not given through an officer are not only void, but subject the individual giving them to the punishment of death as deserters. The only admissible exception is where individuals, properly separated from their commands, have suffered long confinement without the possibility of being paroled through an officer.

128. No paroling on the battle-field, no paroling of entire bodies of troops after a battle, and no dismissal of large numbers of prisoners, with a general declaration that they are paroled, is permitted, or of any value.

129. In capitulations for the surrender of strong places or fortified camps the commanding officer, in cases of urgent necessity, may agree that the troops under his command shall not fight again during the war unless exchanged.

130. The usual pledge given in the parole is not to serve during the existing war, unless exchanged.

This pledge refers only to the active service in the field, against the paroling belligerent or his allies actively engaged in the same war. These cases of breaking the parole are patent acts, and can be visited with the punishment of death; but the pledge does not refer to internal service, such as recruiting or drilling the recruits, fortifying places not besieged, quelling civil commotions, fighting against belligerents unconnected with the paroling belligerents, or to civil or diplomatic service for which the paroled officer may be employed.

131. If the government does not approve of the parole, the paroled officer must return into captivity; and should the enemy refuse to receive him, he is free of his parole.

132. A belligerent government may declare, by a general order, whether it will allow paroling, and on what conditions it will allow it. Such order is communicated to the enemy.

133. No prisoner of war can be forced by the hostile government to parole himself, and no government is obliged to parole prisoners of war, or to parole all captured officers, if it paroles any. As the pledging of the parole is an individual act, so is paroling, on the other hand, an act of choice on the part of the belligerent.

134. The commander of an occupying army may require of the civil officers of the enemy, and of its citizens, any pledge he may consider necessary for the safety or security of his army, and upon their failure to give it he may arrest, confine, or detain them.

SECTION VIII.

Armistice—Capitulation.

135. An armistice is the cessation of active hostilities for a period agreed upon between belligerents. It must be agreed upon in writing, and duly ratified by the highest authorities of the contending parties.

136. If an armistice be declared, without conditions, it extends no further than to require a total cessation of hostilities, along the front of both belligerents.

If conditions be agreed upon, they should be clearly expressed, and must be rigidly adhered to by both parties. If either party violates any express condition, the armistice may be declared null and void by the other.

137. An armistice may be general, and valid for all points and lines of the belligerents; or special—that is, referring to certain troops or certain localities only.

An armistice may be concluded for a definite time; or for an indefinite time, during which either belligerent may resume hostilities on giving the notice agreed upon to the other.

138. The motives which induce the one or the other belligerent to conclude an armistice, whether it be expected to be preliminary to a treaty of peace, or to prepare during the armistice for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, does in no way affect the character of the armistice itself.

139. An armistice is binding upon the belligerents from the day of the agreed commencement; but the officers of the armies are responsible from the day only when they receive official information of its existence.

140. Commanding officers have the right to conclude armistices binding on the district over which their command extends, but such armistice is subject to the ratification of the superior authority, and ceases so soon as it is made known to the enemy that the armistice is not ratified, even if a certain time for the elapsing between giving notice of cessation and the resumption of hostilities should have been stipulated for.

141. It is incumbent upon the contracting parties of an armistice to stipulate what intercourse of persons or traffic between the inhabitants of the territories occupied by the hostile armies shall be allowed, if any.

If nothing is stipulated the intercourse remains suspended, as during actual hostilities.

142. An armistice is not a partial or a temporary peace; it is only the suspension of military operations to the extent agreed upon by the parties.

143. When an armistice is concluded between a fortified place and the army besieging it, it is agreed by all the authorities on this subject that the besieger must cease all extension, perfection, or advance of his attacking works, as much so as from attacks by main force.

But as there is a difference of opinion among martial jurists, whether the besieged have the right to repair breaches or to erect new works of defence within the place during an armistice, this point should be determined by express agreement between the parties.

144. So soon as a capitulation is signed, the capitulator has no right to demolish, destroy, or injure the works, arms, stores, or ammunition, in his possession, during the time which elapses between the signing and the execution of the capitulation, unless otherwise stipulated in the same.

145. When an armistice is clearly broken by one of the parties, the other party is released from all obligation to observe it.

146. Prisoners, taken in the act of breaking an armistice, must be treated as prisoners of war, the officer alone being responsible who gives the order for such a violation of an armistice. The highest authority of the belligerent aggrieved may demand redress for the infraction of an armistice.

147. Belligerents sometimes conclude an armistice while their plenipotentiaries are met to discuss the conditions of a treaty of peace; but plenipotentiaries may meet without a preliminary armistice; in the latter case, the war is carried on without any abatement.

SECTION IX.

Assassination.

148. The law of war does not allow proclaiming either an individual belonging to the hostile army, or a citizen, or a subject of the hostile government, an outlaw, who may be slain without trial by any captor, any more than the modern law of peace allows such international outlawry; on the contrary, it abhors such outrage. The sternest retaliation should follow the murder committed in consequence of such proclamation, made by whatever authority. Civilized nations look with horror upon offers of rewards for the assassination of enemies as relapses into barbarism.

SECTION X.

Insurrection—Civil War—Rebellion.

149. Insurrection is the rising of people in arms against their government, or a portion of it, or against one or more of its laws, or against an officer or officers of the government. It may be confined to mere armed resistance, or it may have greater ends in view.

150. Civil war is war between two or more portions of a country or State, each contending for the mastery of the whole, and each claiming to be the legitimate government. The term is also sometimes applied to

war of rebellion, when the rebellious provinces or portions of the State are contiguous to those containing the seat of government.

151. The term rebellion is applied to an insurrection of large extent, and is usually a war between the legitimate government of a country and portions or provinces of the same who seek to throw off their allegiance to it, and set up a government of their own.

152. When humanity induces the adoption of the rules of regular war toward rebels, whether the adoption is partial or entire, it does in no way whatever imply a partial or complete acknowledgment of their government, if they have set up one, or of them, as an independent or sovereign power. Neutrals have no right to make the adoption of the rules of war by the assailed government toward rebels the ground of their own acknowledgment of the revolted people as an independent power.

153. Treating captured rebels as prisoners of war, exchanging them, concluding of cartels, capitulations, or other warlike agreements with them; addressing officers of a rebel army by the rank they may have in the same; accepting flags of truce; or, on the other hand, proclaiming martial law in their territory, or levying war-taxes or forced loans, or doing any other act sanctioned or demanded by the law and usages of public war between sovereign belligerents, neither proves nor establishes an acknowledgment of the rebellious people, or of the government which they may have erected, as a public or sovereign power. Nor does the adoption of the rules of war toward rebels imply an engagement with them extending beyond the limits of these rules. It is victory in the field that ends the strife and settles the future relations between the contending parties.

154. Treating, in the field, the rebellious enemy according to the law and usages of war, has never prevented the legitimate government from trying the leaders of the rebellion or chief rebels for high treason, and from treating them accordingly, unless they are included in a general amnesty.

155. All enemies in regular war are divided into two general classes; that is to say, into combatants and non-combatants, or unarmed citizens, of the hostile government.

The military commander of the legitimate government, in a war of rebellion, distinguishes between the loyal citizen in the revolted portion of the country and the disloyal citizen. The disloyal citizens may further be classified into those citizens known to sympathize with the rebellion,

without positively aiding it, and those who, without taking up arms, give positive aid and comfort to the rebellious enemy, without being bodily forced thereto.

156. Common justice and plain expediency require that the military commander protect the manifestly loyal citizens, in revolted territories, against the hardships of the war, as much as the common misfortune of all war admits.

The commander will throw the burden of the war, as much as lies within his power, on the disloyal citizens of the revolted portion or province, subjecting them to a stricter police than the non-combatant enemies have to suffer in regular war; and if he deems it appropriate, or if his government demands of him that every citizen shall, by an oath of allegiance, or by some other manifest act, declare his fidelity to the legitimate government, he may expel, transfer, imprison, or fine the revolted citizens who refuse to pledge themselves anew as citizens obedient to the law and loyal to the government.

Whether it is expedient to do so, and whether reliance can be placed upon such oaths, the commander or his government have the right to decide.

157. Armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of their troops is levying war against the United States, and is therefore treason.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 102.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 25, 1863.

I... On the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, an extra issue of Adamantine Candles will be allowed for the use of officers of the Adjutant General's Department, and Regimental Adjutants, when serving in the field, on the order of the Commanding Officer, at the following rates per month:

To the Headquarters of a Regiment or Brigade, ten pounds.

To the Headquarters of a Division, twenty pounds.

To the Headquarters of a Corps, thirty pounds.

To the Headquarters of each separate army, when composed of more than one corps, forty pounds.

Board of Enrolment for the District in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and is not liable to draft, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharge on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.

3. That he produce recommendations from the Regimental, Brigade, and Division Commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of being thus provided for and capable of returning adequate service to the Government. In case it shall be impracticable to get this last evidence, he may, having established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrolment that he is deserving, and present its certificate of the fact. This evidence must all be obtained by the applicant, and must be transmitted with his application for appointment.

If there be no Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, the application may be forwarded through the Adjutant General of the State, who is desired to indorse thereon such facts in the military history of the applicant as he may know, or as are afforded by his records, and forward the same to the Provost Marshal General of the United States. Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability, desiring to re-enlist in this Corps, will present themselves to the Board of Enrolment for the District in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Enrolment.

The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfil the conditions specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz :

1. That he is unfit for service in the field
2. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3. That he is meritorious and deserving
4. That he was honorably discharged from the service.

The Provost Marshal for the District shall then send the application, with this certificate of the Board, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records of the Company to which he belonged, on file at the Headquarters of the State, may show, and, if satisfied

that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving, he will enlist him in accordance with such special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish.

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 106.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1863.

1. A Board of five Officers (the Signal Officer and a Medical Officer of the Army being members) will be assembled in this city for the examination of officers now on Signal duty in the Army of the Potomac, the Middle Department, and the Departments of Washington and Virginia, and, thereafter, such persons as may be authorized by the Secretary of War to report to the Board for examination, as candidates for commissions in this Corps. The same Board will examine enlisted men of the signal parties on duty in the Department of Washington, and such other candidates for enlistment in, or transfer to, the Corps as may be brought before it.

2. As soon as practicable, the Colonel and the two Majors authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, shall be appointed.

3. Immediately after the appointment of the Majors of the Signal Corps, auxiliary examining Boards, in each of which one of the Majors and a Medical Officer of the Army shall be members, will be appointed, for the examination of the officers now on signal duty in the Army Corps and Departments of the South and West, and, thereafter, such other persons as may be authorized by the Secretary of War to report for examination, as candidates for commission.

4. The Commander of each Army Corps or Department in which the employment of Signal parties is now, or may be, authorized, will immediately appoint a Board of three officers, two of whom shall be officers now on Signal duty, and the third a Medical Officer, for the examination of enlisted men now on Signal duty who are candidates for transfer to, or enlistment in, the Signal Corps, and, if necessary to complete the organization of the Signal parties in their command, such other persons as they may authorize to report for examination, as candidates for enlistment. If the Army Corps forms a part of an Army, then orders will be subject to the approval of the Commanding General of that Army.

5. The Board instituted by the 1st section will hold its sessions in the city of Washington, will adjourn from time to time, according to the business before it, and be reassembled by the order of its President. It will call before it the officers to be examined by requisitions upon the Commanding Generals of the Armies or Departments in which they are serving; but, in order that no inconvenience to the service shall result, these requisitions shall be subject to the discretion of the Commanding General as to the time and order in which the officers called for shall report, care being taken that the officers to be withdrawn shall be replaced in advance, as far as practicable, by others who have passed satisfactory examinations.

6. The Boards instituted by section 3 will report in succession at the Headquarters of the Army, Army Corps, or Departments in the Districts to which they may be assigned, and will be subject to the discretion of the Commanding Generals as to the time and place of meeting, and the order in which candidates are to be examined.

7. Examining Boards will be governed by the following rules:

First. Candidates for commissions shall be examined upon Reading, Writing, Composition, and Arithmetic; Elementary Chemistry, and the elementary branches of Natural Philosophy, Surveying, and Topography; the use and management of Field Signals and Field Telegraphs; and those who have served in the Acting Corps, upon the mode of conducting Signal parties in the field, and in the presence of the enemy, and upon rendering the proper papers and reports.

Second. Candidates for warrants shall be examined upon Reading, Writing, Geography, and Arithmetic.

Third. No person shall be recommended for appointment or enlistment in the Signal Corps who is not of good moral character, and physically competent for the duties.

Fourth. The several examining Boards will adopt such forms of proceeding in questions upon the different branches of education enumerated above, or employ such other methods of ascertaining the merits of the different candidates, as may seem expedient, having due reference to their mental and physical qualifications.

8. The principal and auxiliary examining Boards will make to the Secretary of War, through the Signal Officer, weekly reports of the examinations made by them, designating by name, regiment, age, nativity, &c., of the persons examined, the grade for which they are recommended, and their recent standing, as determined by the examination, and by their record of service. In the case of the auxiliary Boards, directed by sections 3 and 4, these reports will be transmitted through the Commanding Generals of the Army or Department in which the examinations were made.

9. As soon as the examinations of the auxiliary boards have been completed, a revising Board, constituted as directed in the first section, with the addition of the Majors who were members of the Boards directed by the third section, will assemble in this city for the purpose of reviewing the action of the several examining Boards; determining the relative standing of the officers of each grade; the rules to be observed in the appointments to the grade of First and Second Lieutenants; the classification of enlisted men; and making such other recommendations as may have been suggested by observation and experience as essential to a perfect organization of the Corps.

10. Until the reports of the revising Board have been approved by the Secretary of War the appointments in the Signal Corps will be limited to the Colonel and the two Majors, one Captain, two First Lieutenants, and four Second Lieutenants for each Army Corps or Department in which Signal parties have been or may be authorized; and the enlistments or transfers to one Sergeant, two Privates of the first class, and four Privates of the second class. The appointments thus made to be temporary; and the permanent standing of the Officers to be determined by the action of the President, upon the recommendations of the reviewing Board.

11. In order to facilitate as much as possible the organization of the Corps, the Commanders of Army Corps and Departments are authorized to transfer enlisted men, now employed on Signal duty who have passed satisfactory examinations, to the Signal Corps, copies of the muster and descriptive rolls of the men so transferred being sent to the Headquarters of the Corps in this city ; and the Chief Signal Officers in each Army Corps or Department are authorized to complete the Signal parties under their charge by the enlistment of a sufficient number of approved candidates: *Provided*, That all officers and men now on Signal duty, who may fail to pass satisfactory examinations, shall be returned to their regiments ; and any officers and men retained in the service under the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 92, who, in like manner, fail to pass satisfactory examinations, shall at once be discharged from the service of the United States by the Commander of the Army or Department in which they are serving.

12. The Chief Signal Officer in an Army Corps or Department is authorized to appoint, upon the recommendation of the examining Board, and subject to the approval of the Colonel of the Corps, the Sergeants authorized for the parties under his charge, and, upon a like recommendation and approval, to designate the privates of the first and second classes.

13. Recruiting for the Signal Corps will be conducted under the rules prescribed for the regimental recruiting service. Enlistments will be made for the period of three years, or during the war ; but enlisted men now on duty in the Signal Corps may re-enlist for the period of one or two years, and will be entitled to the benefits provided by the 18th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 108.

Washington, April 28, 1863.

I..Whenever volunteer troops are mustered out of service, *the entire regiment, or other organization*, will be considered as mustered out at one time and place, except prisoners of war, who will be considered as in service until their arrival in a loyal State, with an allowance of time necessary for them to return to their respective places of enrolment. With officers and men of this class, commanding officers of regiments and companies will exercise great care in stating in the remarks, on the muster-out rolls, the dates and places of capture, thus: Prisoner of War. Captured at ———, December ———, 18—.

II..Officers and men absent from their commands, on detached service, sick in hospital, or paroled, will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's Department, to the place where the regiment is to be mustered out, in time to be present at the said muster. If from sickness, or other proper cause, they cannot be sent in time, as above directed, they will be sent to the point indicated as soon thereafter as practicable. The transportation will be furnished upon the requisition of the commanding officer under whom the officer or soldier may be serving, or of the surgeon in charge of the hospital where he may be sick. *The descriptive lists of the men will accompany them*, and be turned over to the officer who may be charged with mustering out the force, by whom (after the data therefrom has been entered on the muster-out rolls) they shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

III..The following extracts from the Mustering Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

"Whenever volunteers or militia are mustered for final discharge, on the expiration of their term of service, *a discharge will be furnished for each officer and soldier, whether present or absent.*

"The blanks for these must be filled with great care and neatness, and signed, with official rank affixed, (at the left hand,) by the colonel or other regimental commander for the field and staff, by the captains or other company commanders for their respective companies, and by the mustering officer, and by the mustering officer returned to the said commanders for delivery to the individuals."

Form of Discharge.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

[Coat of Arms.]

KNOW YE, That — — —, a — — — of Captain — — — company
[] — — — regiment of — — — volunteers, who was enrolled on the
— — — day of — — —, one thousand eight hundred and — — —, to serve
— — — years, or during the war, is hereby DISCHARGED from the service
of the United States, this — — — day of — — —, 186—, at — — — by
reason (of being mustered out of service on the expiration of his term.)
*No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.

Said — — — was born in — — —, in the State of — — —, is — — —
years of age, — — — feet — — — inches high, — — — complexion, — — — eyes
— — — hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a — — —.

GIVEN at — — — this — — — day of — — —, 186—.

— — —,
Commanding Company (or Regiment.)

A. B.,

Capt. — — — U. S. Infantry and Mustering Officer.

“Where troops are mustered out of service final statements must not
be given. The *muster-out rolls* take the place of final statements in such
cases.”

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 110.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1863.

I.—The following is the organization of Regiments and Companies of
the Volunteer Army of the United States under existing laws :

* This sentence will be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical
condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for duty in the army.

1. REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—*Ten Companies.*

1 Colonel.	1 Chaplain.
1 Lieutenant Colonel.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Major.	1 Regimental Quartermaster Ser- geant.
1 Adjutant (an extra Lieut.)	1 Regimental Commissary Ser- geant.
1 Quartermaster (an extra Lieut.)	1 Hospital Steward.
1 Surgeon.	
2 Assistant Surgeons.	2 Principal Musicians.

Company of Infantry.

1 Captain.	4 Sergeants.
1 First Lieutenant.	8 Corporals.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Musicians.
1 First Sergeant.	1 Wagoner.
And {	64 Privates—minimum.
	82 Privates—maximum.

2. REGIMENT OF CAVALRY—*Twelve Companies or Troops.*

1 Colonel.	1 Regimental Commissary (an ex- tra Lieut.)
1 Lieutenant Colonel.	
3 Majors.	1 Chaplain.
1 Surgeon.	1 Veterinary Surgeon.
2 Assistant Surgeons.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Regimental Adjutant (an extra Lieut.)	1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
	1 Commissary Sergeant.
1 Regimental Quartermaster (an extra Lieut.)	2 Hospital Stewards.
	1 Saddler Sergeant.
	1 Chief Trumpeter.

Company or Troop of Cavalry.

1 Captain.	5 Sergeants.
1 First Lieutenant.	8 Corporals.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Trumpeters.
1 First Sergeant.	2 Farriers or Blacksmiths.

1 Quartermaster Sergeant.	1 Saddler.
1 Commissary Sergeant.	1 Wagoner.
And {	60 Privates—minimum.
	78 Privates—maximum.

3. REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—*Twelve Batteries.*

1 Colonel.	1 Chaplain.
1 Lieutenant Colonel.	1 Sergeant Major.
1 Major for every four batteries.	1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
1 Adjutant (not an extra Lieutenant.)	1 Commissary Sergeant.
	1 Hospital Steward.
1 Quartermaster (not an extra Lieutenant.)	2 Principal Musicians.

Battery of Artillery.

1 Captain.	8 Corporals.
1 First Lieutenant.	2 Musicians.
1 Second Lieutenant.	2 Artificers.
1 First Sergeant.	1 Wagoner, and
1 Quartermaster Sergeant.	122 Privates.
4 Sergeants.	

To the above organization of a battery one First and one Second Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and four Corporals may be added at the President's discretion.

The field officers, chaplain, and regimental staff—commissioned and non-commissioned—will not be mustered or received into service without special authority from the War Department. As a general rule, Artillery will be called for and received by batteries, thus rendering the field and staff unnecessary.

II.—Chaplains must meet the requirements of section 8 of the act of July 17, 1862, (G. O. 91, A. G. O., 1862, pages 17 and 18,) as follows :

“No person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States Army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an Army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.”

After Chaplains are appointed, under section 9 of the act of July 22, 1861, (G. O. 49, A. G. O., 1861, page 4,) they must be mustered into service by an officer of the regular Army, and thereafter borne on the field and staff roll of the regiment.

Mustering officers, before mustering Chaplains into service, will require from them a copy of the proceedings on which the appointment is based. The said copy, if found conformable to the requirements of the law, will be indorsed by the mustering officer, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, for file with the muster-in roll.

III...Except where consolidations have been made, or are to be made, under G. O. No. 86, from this office, the foregoing organizations will be strictly adhered to by all concerned.

No commissioned officer or enlisted man, of any grade, in excess of the legal organization, will be recognized. Any commander who may acknowledge or receive, as in service, any such officer or enlisted man, will be brought to trial for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. No person acting in the capacity of a supernumerary will, under any circumstances, be permitted to receive pay and allowances from the government; and Paymasters making payment to such supernumeraries will be held individually accountable for amounts so paid.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 111. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 1, 1863.

I...From and after the first day of May, all enlistments of volunteers shall be under the special charge and direction of the Provost Marshal General, under the rules and regulations heretofore made, which are hereby continued in force, and such other rules of the Department as may from time to time be made. All disbursing officers, and all other officers connected with the enlistment of volunteers, will report to him.

II...Officers of regiments going out of service, by reason of the expiration of their term, may, with the consent of their respective

Governors, re-enlist their regiments, within thirty days from the expiration of the original service, for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged; and upon the regiment being filled up within the thirty days aforesaid, the officers shall be restored to their rank as from the date of their original commissions. This, however, will give no claim to pay for the time between muster out and re-entry into service.

III..The law provides that a man who enlists for *three years*, unless sooner discharged, is entitled to one month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service, and to a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars of which is to be paid in advance when his company is organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

IV..Hereafter, regiments of volunteers leaving the field on account of expiration of term of service will be permitted, on the application of their officers, who shall undertake to hold themselves responsible for their safe delivery, to take their arms and accoutrements to the place of discharge, to be delivered to the Governor of the State, or to officers appointed by him to receive them. The arms and accoutrements will be held subject to reissue to the men on re-enlistment in their former companies and regiments.

By ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 112.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 1, 1863.

Under the Enrolment Act, drafted men will be actually in the United States service as soldiers from the fact of being drafted. It is therefore ordered that they be put in uniform, and provided with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, tin cups, spoons, &c., as soon as they report to the District Provost Marshals.

The Quartermaster General will fill the requisitions of the Provost Marshal General for clothing, &c., for this purpose, to be delivered at such points as the latter may designate.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 113. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 2, 1863.

The following rules in relation to claims for property lost in the military service of the United States are published for the information of all concerned :

I. Rules in relation to claims for the payment of HORSES AND EQUIPAGE lost or destroyed in the MILITARY SERVICE of the United States, under act of March 3, 1849.

By the first section of the law it is enacted : That any field or staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer, ranger, or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and has sustained or shall sustain damage, without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service—

1st. By the loss of a horse in battle.

2d. By the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died or shall die of said wound, or, being so wounded, shall be abandoned by order of his officer and lost:

3d. By the loss of a horse by death or abandonment, because of the unavoidable dangers of the sea, when on board a United States transport vessel :

Because the United States failed to supply transportation for the horse, and the owner was compelled, by order of his commanding officer, to embark and leave him :

In consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage :

Because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to duty on foot at a station detached from his horse :

When the officer in the immediate command ordered or shall order the horse turned out to graze in the woods, prairies, or commons, because the United States failed or shall fail to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereof :

4th. By the loss of necessary equipage in consequence of the loss of his horse, as aforesaid—

Shall be allowed and paid the value thereof, not to exceed two hundred dollars :

Provided, That if any payment has been or shall be made to any one aforesaid for the use and risk, or for forage, after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied or shall satisfy the paymaster at the time he made or shall make the payment, or thereafter show by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deductions shall only extend to the time he was on foot : *And provided also*, If any payment shall have been or shall hereafter be made to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements.

RULES OF EVIDENCE.

To establish a claim under either of the foregoing provisions, the claimant must furnish the evidence of the officer under whose command he was serving when the loss occurred, if alive, or if dead, then the next surviving officer, describing the property, the value thereof at the time of entering the service, the time when, place where, and manner in which the loss occurred, and whether or not it was without any fault or negligence on the part of the claimant. The claimant must himself state the facts above required, and also whether or not he has received from any officer or agent of the government a horse or equipage in lieu of that lost by him, or any compensation for the same ; also whether the horse or equipage lost had not been furnished by the United States or purchased from some quartermaster ; and if so, the name of the officer from whom purchased and the price paid therefor. If the property was appraised at the time the same was taken

into the United States service, the original valuation list or certified statement of the value as appraised should be furnished.

In cases where the loss is alleged to have occurred "because the United States failed to supply transportation for the horse, and the owner was compelled, by the order of his commanding officer, to embark and leave him," the affidavit of the claimant must, in addition to the declaration above mentioned, declare "that he did, in obedience to the order of his commanding officer, leave said horse and equipage, and that he never sold or otherwise disposed of said horse or equipage, and never received any compensation for either from any person whatever;" and this must be corroborated by the officer who gave the order.

In all cases where the claim extends to *equipage*, the several articles of which the same consisted, and separate value of each, must be specified.

In no case can the foregoing evidence be dispensed with, unless the impracticability of producing it be clearly proved; and then the nearest and best other evidence of which the case is susceptible must be furnished in lieu thereof.

All evidence other than the certificates on honor of officers who, at the time of giving them, were in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or other person duly authorized to administer oaths, and of which authority proof should accompany the evidence.

All claims under the provisions of this act must be presented to the Office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

II.—Rules in relation to claims for the payment of HORSES, MULES, OXEN, &c., in the military service of the United States, by IMPRESSMENT or CONTRACT, the risk of which was assumed by the United States, and which shall have been lost or destroyed, as specified.

The second section of the law relates to property in the military service of the United States by *impressment* or *contract*, and is as follows :

"That any person who has sustained or shall sustain damage by the capture or destruction by an enemy, or by the abandonment or destruction by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or quartermaster, of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat,

sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the service of the United States, *either by impressment or contract*, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner; and any person who has sustained or shall sustain damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage; and any person who has lost, or shall lose, or has had or shall have destroyed by unavoidable accident, any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service: *Provided*, It shall appear that such loss, capture, abandonment, destruction, or death was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner of the property, and while it was actually employed in the service of the United States."

To establish a claim under this provision, it is necessary to produce the testimony of the officer or agent of the United States who *impressed or contracted for* the service of the property mentioned in such claim, describing the property, showing when and in what manner it was taken into the service, the reasons and necessity therefor, the manner in which it was employed, and the value thereof when taken into the service. The officer in whose charge the property was at the time of loss must also state the time, place, and manner in which the loss happened, and whether or not it was sustained without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner. In cases where the property was in the service by *contract*, the rate of compensation to be allowed must appear, and also whether or not the risk to which it would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner; and in cases of horses, mules, or oxen lost for want of forage, whether the same was to be furnished by the owner or by the United States.

Each claim must be accompanied by a deposition of the claimant, declaring that he "has not received from any officer or agent of the United States any horse, mule, wagon, cart, &c., (as the case may be,) in lieu of the property lost, nor any compensation for the same," nor any certificate of indebtedness or certified voucher therefor on which payment has or might be made. The claim must be supported by the

original valuation list, if the property was appraised at the time of being taken into the United States service; if no appraisement was made, the best attainable evidence as to the value thereof may be received.

All evidence other than the certificates of officers who, at the time of giving them, were in the military service of the United States, must be sworn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or other person duly authorized to administer oaths, and of which authority proof should accompany the evidence.

In no case can the production of the evidence above described be dispensed with, unless the impracticability of producing it be clearly proved; and then the nearest and best other evidence of which the case is susceptible must be furnished in lieu thereof.

III. .Rules in relation to claims for STEAMBOATS and other VESSELS, and RAILROAD ENGINES and CARS, lost or destroyed while in the service of the United States by IMPRESSMENT or CONTRACT.

By the 2d section of "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1849, it is enacted as follows:

"That any person who has sustained or shall sustain damage by the capture or destruction by an enemy, or by the abandonment or destruction by the order of the commanding general, the commanding officer, or quartermaster, of any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, *either by impressment or contract*, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner; and any person who has sustained or shall sustain damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage; and any person who has lost, or shall lose, or has had or shall have destroyed by unavoidable accident any horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof at the time he entered the service: *Provided*, It shall appear that such loss, capture, abandonment, destruc-

tion, or death was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner of the property, and while it was actually employed in the service of the United States."

By the 5th section of "An act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and of the Ordnance Department, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, it is enacted:

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That section two of the act approved March three, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled 'An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States,' shall be construed to include the steamboats and other vessels, and 'railroad engines and cars,' in the property to be allowed and paid for when destroyed or lost under the circumstances provided for in said act."

To establish a claim for a steamboat or other vessel under the above provision it will be necessary to produce the following testimony:

If the steamboat, or vessel, was in the service of the United States by *contract* the charter-party, or a certified copy thereof, must be filed with the evidence in support of the claim.

It must be shown in what particular branch of the military service the boat was engaged—whether transporting troops, freight, or otherwise; and whether or not the risk to which it would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner.

If in the service by *impressment*, the evidence of the officer by whom the impressment was made must be furnished, showing when and where such impressment was made; by what authority or under whose order; the reasons therefor; and whether such boat was, at the time of loss, actually employed in the transportation of troops, supplies, or otherwise in the military service of the United States.

Complete evidence of ownership must be furnished. The owners must state when, where, and from whom the boat was purchased, and the price paid. The names and residences of all the owners must appear, together with their separate interests therein. The bills of sale, or certified copy thereof, must accompany the papers.

A complete description of the boat must be given, showing when and where the same was built; the trade in which she was employed

previous to being taken into the United States service ; her capacity for freight and passengers ; the number, description, and power of engines ; the number and size of boilers ; extreme length and width ; number of decks ; depth of draft ; whether side or stern wheels ; and the last certificate of inspection, or a certified copy thereof, must also be furnished.

Evidence must be furnished showing the particular circumstances attending the loss, when and where it occurred ; also, whether the loss was total or only partial ; and if the latter, the extent of damage done.

A statement must be furnished showing the respective payments made, by officers or agents of the United States, for or on account of the services of said vessel, or steamboat, during the time she was employed in the service prior to the loss thereof.

The owners, in each case, must make affidavit that they have not, by themselves or agents, received from any officer or agent of the United States any property in lieu of that lost or destroyed, nor any compensation for the same, nor any certificate of indebtedness or certified voucher therefor on which payment has been or might be made. The owners must also state what insurance, if any, was had on such vessel or boat ; the names of the companies in which insured ; the amounts thereof, and the payments received therefrom.

Each witness must state his place of residence and business, and his opportunities for knowing the facts concerning which he testifies. All evidence must be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths, and duly authenticated.

RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

The evidence to substantiate claims of this description should be, as far as applicable, the same as is required in the cases of steamboats and other vessels. Claims for losses occurring from casualties while engaged in the transportation of troops, supplies, &c, and where the roads, machinery, &c., are in the possession and management of the agents of the railroad, are not embraced in this class of cases.

In no case can the foregoing evidence be dispensed with, unless the impracticability of producing it be clearly proved ; and then the near-

est and best other evidence of which the case is susceptible must be furnished in lieu thereof.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 117. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1863.

I..The following officers and men have been declared duly exchanged as prisoners of war since the announcement in General Orders No. 10, of January 10, 1863:

1. All officers and enlisted men, and all persons, whatever may have been their classification or character, who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, up to May 6, 1863.

2. All officers who have been captured and released on parole up to April 1, 1863, wherever they may have been captured.

3. All enlisted men who have been captured in North Carolina and Virginia, and released on parole, up to March 1, 1863.

II..The paroled troops herein declared to be exchanged will be, without delay, equipped for the field and forwarded to the armies to which they belong, from posts or camps wherever they may be collected. All officers and enlisted men absent, in virtue of being on parole, will, now that they are exchanged, immediately return to duty with their proper commands.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 118. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1863.

Paragraph 1, of General Orders No. 81, War Department, September 19, 1861, so far as it sets forth that the actual travelling expenses

of Volunteers, "sent out to recruit for their Regiments," when not furnished transportation in kind, shall be paid out of the fund for recruiting and equipping Volunteers, is not intended to apply to the transportation of officers and enlisted men when first proceeding to join the recruiting service, or when returning to their Regiments, after having been relieved from the recruiting service. Such transportation is a proper charge against the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 122. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1863.

General Orders No. 48, of 1862, paragraph II, is modified as follows:

Transportation for private physicians and nurses to attend sick and wounded soldiers will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department, upon the special order of the General Commanding a Military Department or an Army in the field.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 123. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 14, 1863.

The Acting Chief Signal Officers of Departments or Armies are authorized, the consent of the Generals Commanding being first obtained, to appear before the Examining Board now in session at Washington, D. C.

These officers will, at the discretion of the Commanding Generals,

be temporarily relieved from duty and ordered to Washington for this purpose, and each will return to his station as soon as his examination is completed.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
•
No. 124. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 15, 1863.

The following uniform has been adopted for the Invalid Corps :

Jacket—Of sky-blue kersey, with dark-blue trimmings, cut like the jacket for United States cavalry, to come well down on the loins and abdomen.

Trowsers—Present regulation, sky-blue.

Forage Cap—Present regulation.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 130. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 15, 1863.

In executing the provisions of General Orders No. 105, from this Department, in regard to the selection of men for the Invalid Corps, Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Camps, Regiments, or of Boards of Enrolment, Military Commanders, and all others required to make the physical examination of men for the Invalid Corps, will be governed in their decisions by the following list of qualifications and disqualifications for admission into this Corps :

Physical infirmities that do not disqualify enlisted men for service in the "Invalid Corps."

1. Paralysis, if confined to the left upper extremity, and the man's previous occupation fit him for the duty of clerk, orderly, &c.

2. Simple hypertrophy of the heart, unaccompanied by valvular lesion ; functional derangement of the stomach, (dyspepsia;) mild chronic diarrhoea; simple enlargement of the liver or spleen ; a temporary ailment of the kidneys or bladder.

3. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints.

4. Pain, unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disease.

5. Myopia, unless very decided or depending upon structural change of the eye.

6. Stammering, unless excessive and confirmed.

7. Loss of teeth or unsound teeth.

8. Porticollis.

9. Reducible hernia.

10. Hemorrhoids.

11. Stricture of the urethra.

12. Incontinence of urine.

13. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause ; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal.

14. Varicocele and circocoele.

15. Loss of left arm, left forearm or left hand, if the man be qualified for duty of clerk or orderly.

16. Loss of leg or foot, provided the man have the inclination and aptitude for service in a general hospital, and is recommended for that duty by a medical officer, or if qualified for the duty of clerk or orderly.

17. Old and irreducible dislocation of shoulder and elbow, in which the bones have accommodated themselves to their new relations.

18. Muscular and cutaneous contraction of left arm, provided the man may be employed as clerk, orderly, or messenger.

19. Loss of left thumb ; partial loss of either thumb.

20. Loss of first and second phalanges of all the fingers of the left hand.

21. Total loss of any two fingers of the same hand.

22. Total loss of index finger of right hand.

23. Permanent extension of any finger of the right hand ; permanent extension or contraction of any finger of the left hand.

24. Adherent or united fingers.

25. Loss of any toe or toes except the great toe ; all the toes joined together.

26. Deformities of the toes, if not sufficient to prevent walking.

27. Large, flat, ill-shaped feet that do not come within the designation of talipes valgus.

28. Varicose veins not accompanied with ulcerations.

29. Gunshot wounds or injuries not involving loss of function.

30. None of the foregoing infirmities disqualify officers for service in the Invalid Corps.

In all cases where the physical infirmities of officers or enlisted men come within the provisions of the above list, they will be recommended to transfer to or enlistment in the Invalid Corps ; but no one will be admitted into this corps whose previous record does not show that he is meritorious and deserving, and that he has complied with the provisions of General Orders No. 105, War Department, Adjutant General's office, 1863, authorizing an Invalid Corps.

Physical infirmities that disqualify enlisted men for service in the Invalid Corps.

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.

2. Epilepsy, if the seizures occur more frequently than once a month, and have obviously impaired the mental faculties.

3. Paralysis or chorea.

4. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal chord ; of the heart or lungs ; of the stomach or intestines ; of the liver or spleen ; of the kidneys or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

5. Confirmed consumption ; cancer ; aneurism of important arteries.

6. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin.

7. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired the general health.

8. Habitual or confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, sufficient in degree to have materially enfeebled the constitution.

9. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other serious nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

10. Total loss of sight, or other serious diseases of the eye, affecting its integrity and use.

11. Loss of nose, or deformity of nose, if sufficient seriously to obstruct respiration ; ozæna, if dependent upon caries.

12. Deafness.

13. Dumbness ; permanent loss of voice.

14. Total loss of tongue, partial loss, and hypertrophy or atrophy of tongue, if sufficient to make the speech unintelligible and prevent mastication or deglutition.

15. Incurable deformities of either jaw, whether congenital or produced by accident, which would prevent mastication or greatly injure the speech.

16. Tumors of the neck impeding respiration or deglutition ; fistula of larynx or trachea.

17. Deformity of the chest, sufficient to impede respiration, or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments ; caries of the ribs ; gunshot wound of the lung, if complicated with fracture of a rib.

18. Artificial arms ; severe stricture of the rectum.

19. Total loss, or nearly total loss, of penis, epispadia, or hypospadia, at the middle or nearer the root of penis ; stone in the bladder.

20. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele ; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testis.

21. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of spine ; caries of the spine ; lumbar abscess.

22. Loss of a thigh.

23. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic diseases of the joints or bone that would prevent marching or any considerable muscular exertion.

24. Anchylosis, or irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, or ankle joint.

25. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns in degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of the right arm or of the lower extremities.

26. With the exception of those paragraphs which refer to the total or partial loss of an extremity, the foregoing disabilities disqualify officers, as well as enlisted men, for service in the Invalid Corps.

In all cases where the physical infirmities of an officer or enlisted man come within the provisions of this list, or where his previous record shows that he is not entitled to be received into the Invalid Corps, he will, if in service, be discharged, and if an applicant to re-enter, his application will be disapproved.

Whilst the government is most anxious to provide for and employ, to the best of their abilities, those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer able to perform active duty in the field, yet it can, upon no account, permit men, undeserving or totally disabled, to re-enter its service.

Those faithful soldiers whose physical infirmities are too great to admit of their being of any use to the Invalid Corps will, nevertheless, receive the pensions and bounties provided by law.

It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to or receive any pension, premium, or bounty, for enlistment, re-enlistment, or service in the Invalid Corps. They will receive all other pay and allowances now authorized by law for the U. S. Infantry, except the increased pay for re-enlistment. Claims for pensions or bounties which may be due for previous service will not be invalidated by enlistment in the Invalid Corps. But no pensions can be drawn or accrue to the benefit of any man during his service in said corps. The officers and men will be organized into Companies of Infantry, of the same strength as is now authorized by law for the U. S. Infantry. No organized Brigades, Regiments, Companies, or parts of Companies, will be accepted as such. Enlistments in this corps will be for three years, unless sooner discharged.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 137.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 18, 1863.

I..Whenever enlisted men are discharged, after two years' service, under circumstances that entitle them to the bounty provided by the 6th section of the act of Congress approved July 22, and the 5th section of the act approved July 27, 1861, the bounty due and remaining unpaid shall be credited upon their final statements, and be paid, like other arrearages, by the Pay Department.

II..The exercise of the powers given the Medical Inspectors of the Army to discharge soldiers for disability is suspended until their duties in this respect are defined by regulations to be published hereafter.

III..Paragraph II, General Orders No. 87, of 1863, is hereby modified so as to allow the Assistant Surgeon General, Medical Inspector General, and Medical Inspectors, the same number of rooms as offices, and fuel and furniture therefor, as are allowed by Regulations to officers of the Quartermaster's Department who have the same rank.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 138.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 18, 1863.

The following rules will be observed by Boards in the examination of officers applying to be commissioned in the Ordnance Department of the Army of a rank not higher than captain:

1. Each applicant will be examined as to his capacity and fitness for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of an Ordnance Officer, mental, physical, and moral.

2. Under the first, he must be proficient in orthography and composition, and must be able to give prompt and intelligent answers to any questions in relation to geography, physical and political; form of government; divisions of the branches of government, with the functions of each, and its sphere of action, whether separate and independent, or joint and co-operative; the laws and regulations, organic

and directory, of the military service, particularly as regards the Ordnance Department; the laws and regulations governing and directing the procurement, the reception, the issue, and the accountability for Ordnance, Ordnance stores and supplies; physical science, particularly in regard to the laws of chemical combination and analysis; of the strength of materials, and the nature and force of the strains produced by pressure of masses of earth on other material, or by the expansion of gases; of mechanical principles, and their combinations; of mathematical rules and formulæ, and their practical application; and must have a fair knowledge of and skill in mechanical and architectural drawing.

3. Under the second, as regards age, present state of healthfulness, soundness of vision and hearing, freedom from organic disease, and capacity of bearing fatigue and exposure.

4. Under the third, habits past and present, with full and distinct evidence of loyalty to the United States, and trustworthiness for employment in their service.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 139.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 18, 1863.

1. The duties of Signal Officers will be performed by officers of the Signal Corps, or by such competent and instructed officers as may be specially detailed for that purpose. Any superior commander may, in view of probable necessities, detail a limited number of officers and men for *instruction*; but no details for *service* will be made until the officers and men to be detailed have passed a satisfactory examination by a Board, of which at least two Signal Officers shall be members, and no incompetent or inexperienced officer will be permitted, by any authority, to transmit signal messages.

2. Signal Officers, when on duty, will report to their immediate Commander and to the Chief Signal Officer of the army with which they may be serving, for the information of the General Commanding, all

movements of the enemy, or other facts relating to the general interest of the service coming within their knowledge.

3. Communications transmitted by signals are always confidential; they will not be revealed by officers on stations to others than those officially entitled to receive them.

4. The senior officer of any command will be the chief of the signal parties serving in that command. Orders or instructions affecting their duties will be transmitted through him, and he will be held responsible that the officers and men under his charge are fully instructed and properly perform the duties assigned them. He will have charge of all signal duty, and will keep himself well informed of the position of the army and of the enemy, and will, under the instruction of the General Commanding, so establish his stations that they may be most advantageously posted. He will take care, by inspections and timely requisitions, that his party is well supplied with all equipments necessary to render it effective. He will make, from time to time, the proper reports of his operations in the field to the General Commanding, and will, with the assent of the General, forward certified copies of these reports to the office of the Signal Officer. He will make the usual returns and semi-monthly statements, and at the end of each month a report to the Signal Officer of the army as to the condition of his party and of such matters as pertain to its particular duties.

5. The examining boards prescribed above may be appointed by the Commander of any army, army corps, or department in which signal parties have been or may be authorized.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 140. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1863.

Members and Judge Advocates of Military Commissions will be entitled to the same extra pay and travelling allowances as in the case of General Courts-Martial.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 143.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 22, 1863.

I..A Bureau is established in the Adjutant General's Office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of colored troops. An officer will be assigned to the charge of the Bureau, with such number of clerks as may be designated by the Adjutant General.

II..Three or more field officers will be detailed as Inspectors to supervise the organization of colored troops at such points as may be indicated by the War Department in the northern and western States.

III..Boards will be convened at such posts as may be decided upon by the War Department to examine applicants for commissions to command colored troops, who, on application to the Adjutant General, may receive authority to present themselves to the board for examination.

IV..No person shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops except specially authorized by the War Department; and no such authority will be given to persons who have not been examined and passed by a board; nor will such authority be given any one person to raise more than one regiment.

V..The reports of boards will specify the grade of commission for which each candidate is fit, and authority to recruit will be given in accordance. Commissions will be issued from the Adjutant General's Office when the prescribed number of men is ready for muster into service.

VI..Colored troops may be accepted by companies, to be afterwards consolidated in battalions and regiments by the Adjutant General. The regiments will be numbered *seriatim*, in the order in which they are raised, the numbers to be determined by the Adjutant General. They will be designated: " — Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops."

VII..Recruiting stations and depots will be established by the Adjutant General as circumstances shall require, and officers will be detailed to muster and inspect the troops.

VIII..The non-commissioned officers of colored troops may be selected and appointed from the best men of their number in the usual mode of appointing non-commissioned officers. Meritorious com-

missioned officers will be entitled to promotion to higher rank if they prove themselves equal to it.

IX.—All personal applications for appointments in colored regiments, or for information concerning them, must be made to the Chief of the Bureau; all written communications should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau, to the care of the Adjutant General.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 144. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1863.

The following Rules are prescribed for the guidance of Boards in examining applicants for commissions in Regiments of colored troops :

1. The Board will sit every day, except Sunday, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. The place of sitting to be provided by the Quartermaster's Department, and public notice given.

2. The Board will make to the Adjutant General, for record in the Bureau for Colored Troops, reports of all persons examined, whether approved or rejected; the reports will be made weekly, or oftener when specially called for.

3. Each applicant must exhibit to the Board authority from the Adjutant General to appear before it. Such authority will be given upon satisfactory recommendations of good moral character and standing in the community in which the applicant resides; or, if in the military service, on testimonials from his commanding officers. All such recommendations will be filed in the Bureau for Colored Troops.

4. Each applicant shall be subjected to a fair but rigorous examination as to physical, mental, and moral fitness to command troops.

5. The Board shall specify for what grade of commission the several applicants are fit; and shall also classify and number them according to merit or proficiency.

6. Appointments to each grade shall only be made from the candidates approved by the Board, and in the order of merit recommended by it.

7. The report of the Board, if adverse, shall be conclusive ; and no person rejected by it shall be re-examined.

8. Other instructions will be communicated to Boards, if required.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 152.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 28, 1863.

Under the 5th section of the act approved May 16, 1812, Captain B. N. Scott, 4th U. S. Infantry, is appointed Secretary to the General-in-chief of the army. He will be respected accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 158.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 29, 1863.

The following uniform has been adopted for officers of the Invalid Corps :

Frock Coat—Of sky-blue cloth, with dark-blue velvet collar and cuffs—in all other respects, according to the present pattern for officers of Infantry.

Shoulder Straps—According to present regulations, but worked on dark-blue velvet.

Pantaloon—Of sky-blue cloth, with double stripe of dark-blue cloth down the outer seam, each stripe one-half inch wide, with space between of three-eighths of an inch.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS. }

No. 161.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 2, 1863.

Paragraph 1385 Army Regulations is so amended as to authorize issues, without payment, of equipments and arms necessary to the performance of such duty to officers detailed for special duty requiring them to be mounted; and for which service they receive no additional compensation. Officers shall receipt for and account for all equipments or arms so issued to them.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 163.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 4, 1863.

I...The following revised order, in relation to advance pay, bounties, and premiums, as paid by the United States, is published for the information of all concerned, and will govern in lieu of all other orders on the subject:

A RESOLUTION to encourage Enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer forces.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the ninth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act for the better organization of the military establishment," as abolishes the premium paid for bringing accepted recruits to the rendezvous, be and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter a premium of two dollars shall be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, for such accepted recruit for the regular army [as] he may bring to the rendezvous. And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

Approved June 21, 1862.

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VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

2. All *accepted recruits*, for volunteer organizations, will be paid a premium of two dollars. The premium may be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, *for every accepted recruit* who may enlist, or to the recruit in person, in case he presents himself. These payments will be made so soon as the recruit has been inspected by the surgeon, and mustered into service.

The amounts will be entered on the muster in roll, opposite the names of the recruits so paid, and charged to the fund for "*collecting, drilling, and organizing Volunteers.*" For a voucher, a modified form of that used in the regular service will be used.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

3. The month's pay in advance, for accepted regular and volunteer recruits, will be paid under such regulations as may be established by the Paymaster General.

II.—During the continuance of the existing war, and under Sec. 6 of the act approved July 5th, 1862, (General Orders 77, A. G. O., 1862, page 7,) *twenty-five dollars* of the one hundred dollars bounty will be paid to every *accepted recruit* of the regular and volunteer forces.

These payments will be made as follows, viz :

1. To recruits for *volunteer* organizations in the field when the said recruits are inspected and mustered into the service, and to those of the new organizations when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officer's certificate given thereto. The amounts will be entered on the muster-in rolls, opposite the name of the recruits, respectively. They will be accounted for under the head of "*Bounty—Volunteer Recruiting Service.*" To this end, an account current separate from that for the fund for "*collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers,*" will be used, but the "*bounty fund*" will be disbursed by the regularly appointed mustering and disbursing officers.

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3. Vouchers for payment will be in the form of consolidated receipt rolls.

III.—Volunteer soldiers, who, after the expiration of their term, *re-enter the service for three years, or during the war,* receive the same boun-

ties, advanced pay, and premiums, and are paid in the same manner, as men enlisted from civil life.

IV..To facilitate the payment of the twenty-five dollars advanced bounty, and two dollars premium, in *individual* cases of enlistment, and to discharged soldiers, when these amounts have not been paid at the time of muster into service, the following rules will govern:

1. The amounts will be entered on the muster-in roll, and will be entered and continued on every subsequent muster and pay roll, until the soldier is paid by the paymaster.

2. When not paid before discharge, the amounts due for premium and bounty will be entered upon the duplicate certificates (final statements) for pay, and the discharged soldiers will be paid by the paymaster. Company commanders will be careful to enter these amounts on the soldiers' final certificates.

V..The following is an act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one—(See *General Orders, No. 49, A. G. O., of 1861, page 3*.)

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the army of the United States within two years from the date of their enlistment, by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who are discharged after a service of two years, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed."

Approved March 3, 1863.

VI..Persons of African descent who enlist under the act approved July 17th, 1862, (General Orders 91, A. G. O., 1862, page 25,) are entitled to *"ten dollars per month and one ration; three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing."*

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

We, the undersigned, do hereby acknowledge to have received from Lieutenant _____, _____, — Regiment of _____, Recruiting Officer, [or from _____, Mustering and Disbursing Officer,] the sums opposite our names, respectively, being in full for amounts due us for procuring and bringing to the rendezvous accepted recruits. Our names are placed opposite the names of recruits so furnished, and we have signed duplicates hereof.

DATE.	NO.	NAME OF RECRUIT.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF PERSONS PROCURING RECRUITS.*	WITNESS.	REMARKS.

I CERTIFY that the above is correct; that the recruits accepted are "effective and able-bodied;" and that, in accepting them, I have been strictly governed by paragraphs 925 and 926 Recruiting Regulations.

_____, _____, — Lieut. — Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

NOTES.—1...Act of February 13, 1862, published in G. O. No. 15, although prohibiting discharge of minors from the service, does not authorize their enlistment or muster into service, except with written consent of parent, guardian, or master, when under 18 years of age.

2...It should be borne in mind that the law provides for the enlistment of "effective able-bodied" men; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of the law, it is further provided that, for every offence, "he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer."

* In case of volunteer recruits the name of the recruit will appear in this column in case the money was paid to him.

CIRCULAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 5, 1863.

On the application of a Provost Marshal for military aid in the performance of the duties imposed on him by law, the commanding officer of a Military Department will furnish such force as he may deem necessary. If he cannot supply the force asked for, or does not deem it necessary, he will immediately so inform the Provost Marshal, in order that the latter may properly advise the Provost Marshal General.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 5, 1863.

No. 165.

Under the law of 17th July, 1862, and Regulations of the Treasury Department in conformity therewith, the following rules for the rendition of accounts of the Quartermaster's Department are established, and all Regulations inconsistent therewith are revoked:

1st. All officers of the Quartermaster's Department who receive public money which they are not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, shall render their money accounts monthly, mailing or forwarding them addressed direct to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, at Washington, within ten days after the expiration of each successive month. The accounts and vouchers to be thus rendered are: Forms Nos. 10 to 22, inclusive, and Nos. 48 to 50 of the Revised Regulations of the Army. These accounts and vouchers are to be made up in duplicate; one copy of each to be retained by the officer for his own protection; the other copy to be forwarded, as above required, direct to the Third Auditor, and not to the Quartermaster General.

2d. Whenever an officer ceases, from any reason, to be a disbursing officer, he will immediately render his final accounts, with vouchers, to the Third Auditor.

3d. Monthly reports and property returns will be forwarded, not to the treasury, but direct to the Quartermaster General. They will all

- be rendered monthly instead of quarterly, and will be mailed or otherwise forwarded within ten days after the expiration of each successive month.

The returns to be thus rendered are : Forms Nos. 1 to 9; Nos. 23 to 46, and Nos. 51 to 52, Revised Regulations. The returns, Forms Nos. 23 and 51, should always be made out in triplicate ; all the other papers in duplicate only. One complete set of these returns, with vouchers, should be retained by the officer for his own protection; the rest to be sent to the Quartermaster General.

It will be observed that two copies of the returns, Forms 23 and 51, will thus be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, of which one only will be accompanied by abstracts and vouchers.

4th. Officers who are not doing duty as Quartermasters, who are not disbursing money, but who are responsible for public property received from the Quartermaster's Department, such as horses, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., will only forward to the Quartermaster General the monthly returns of the property for which they are accountable, accompanied by vouchers. This includes company commanders, who should hereafter transmit their returns of clothing and other Quartermaster's property to the Quartermaster General monthly, instead of quarterly.

5th. All officers doing duty in the Quartermaster's Department are also required to make out and forward to the Quartermaster General, on the first day of each month, a personal report, giving their post-office address and a statement of the duty upon which they have been employed since their last report.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 166. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 6, 1863.

The Allotment Commissioners appointed by his Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, under the act of the Legislature of

the State of New York to promote enlistments, passed the 17th of April, 1863, are hereby recognized by the War Department as on equal footing with the Allotment Commissioners of the United States in all armies, detachments, and posts; and all Commanders, Paymasters, and officers in the service are directed to respect and treat them accordingly.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 167. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1863.

I.—The following officers and men have been declared duly exchanged as prisoners of war since the announcement in General Orders No. 117, of May 9, 1863:

1. All officers, naval and military, delivered at City Point up to May 30, 1863.
2. All the officers and men of the steamers Hatteras, Mercedita, Queen of the West, Harriet Lane, Isaac Smith, Columbia, Indianola, and schooner Vassar.
3. All the officers and enlisted men captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in December, 1862.
4. All the officers and enlisted men of the Seventy-first (71st) Regiment Indiana Volunteers captured at Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky, in December, 1862.
5. All the officers and enlisted men of the Ninety-first (91st) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, captured at Bacon creek and Nolin, Kentucky, December 26, 1862, Elizabethtown, Kentucky, December 27, 1862, and Muldraugh's Hill, Kentucky, December 28, 1862.
6. All the officers and enlisted men captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, in March, 1863.
7. All enlisted men of the Fifty-first (51st) Regiment Indiana Volunteers, of the Seventy-third (73d) Regiment Indiana Volunteers, of the Third (3d) Regiment Ohio Volunteers, of the Eightieth (80th)

Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and the First (1st) Tennessee Cavalry, forming part of Streight's Brigade, and captured near Cedar Bluff, Georgia, about the 1st of May, 1862.

8. All persons specially exchanged, and who have been specially notified of such exchange, either individually or through their commanding officers.

II..The paroled officers and men herein declared exchanged will, without delay, be forwarded to the commands to which they belong, from the camps at which they have been assembled, except such officers belonging to companies not yet exchanged as the Commissary General of Prisoners may think necessary to retain to take charge of their own men.

Exchanged officers and men absent on leave will, at the expiration of their leaves, join their respective commands.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 170. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1863.

Paragraphs 931, 933, and 934, Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1861, are modified to read as follows:

931. No person under the age of eighteen years is to be enlisted or re-enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian, or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit.

933. If the recruit be a minor under eighteen years of age, his parent, guardian, or master must sign a consent to his enlisting, which will be added to the preceding declaration in the following form, &c.

934. The forms of declaration and of consent, in case of a minor under eighteen, having been signed and witnessed, the recruit will then be duly examined, &c.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 171. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1863.

1. When an officer is relieved from duty in the field, transferred to a distant Department, discharged from service, or detached in any way from an Army in active service, he will turn over to the Chief Quartermaster any horse, being his property, which may have been purchased from the Quartermaster's Department under the privileges of paragraph 1143, Revised Regulations, and will be allowed therefor the value of the horse at the time it is returned, to be determined by a Board of Officers to be appointed by the officer in command of the troops present. In no case, however, shall the sum allowed and paid exceed the price at which the horse was originally purchased from the Quartermaster's Department.

2. No officer will be permitted to sell a serviceable horse which has been purchased from the Quartermaster's Department under paragraph 1143. Such horses are issued to enable officers to perform their public duties.

3. When officers, ordered without troops from one Department to another, apply for orders for the transportation at public expense of their authorized horses, they shall accompany the application with a certificate that the horses for which transportation is asked are their private property, purchased at a distance from the seat of war, and that they have never been the property of the United States. Without such certificate no such application for transportation of horses shall be considered.

4. Orders for transportation of horses of officers travelling without troops will be granted only in special cases, and when the public service seems to require or justify them.

5. Where officers are transferred from one department to another on their own application and for their own convenience, transportation of horses will not be allowed.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 173.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1863.

To execute more promptly the provisions of General Orders Nos. 105 and 130, from this Department, it is hereby ordered—

1. General Orders No. 69, War Department, March 20, 1863, is hereby revoked, and the officers and enlisted men referred to therein shall be examined for admission into the Invalid Corps, and if found to meet the requirements of General Orders Nos. 105 and 130, shall be transferred to the Invalid Corps in the manner prescribed in General Orders No. 105.

2. That so soon as the Rolls of officers and men for the Invalid Corps are made out, (according to form furnished,) they shall be sent by Commanders of Regiments, Batteries, Independent Companies, and Detachments, to the Commanders of the Army Corps to which the persons named on the Rolls belong.

Immediately on the receipt of these Rolls the Corps Commanders, having examined and indorsed them in accordance with General Orders No. 105, War Department, 1863, shall issue orders transferring all such officers and men to the Invalid Corps, and dropping them from the Rolls of the active force, and will forward the Rolls, with a copy of his order of transfers, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington. The previous military history of every officer and soldier will, as far as practicable, be stated on the Invalid Roll. Medical officers and chaplains will not at present be transferred.

3. That the Rolls of men for the Invalid Corps, prepared by commanders of convalescent camps, commanders of invalid detachments, and medical officers in charge of hospitals or depots of convalescents, shall, as soon as made out, be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General direct.

4. That the commanding officers of the various army corps shall also direct that the men thus transferred be at once collected together by staff officers, and sent under charge of proper officers, with their descriptive list and clothing account, to the points designated below for their respective corps. The arms and accoutrements may be sent with the men or not, as the corps commander deems best.

Officers and men on the Rolls sent from the Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac and Department of Washington will report to Lieut. Col. Samuel McKelvey, at the Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Virginia.

Those on the Rolls sent from the Army Corps under the command of Major Generals Banks, Hunter, and Foster will report to Colonel R. Nugent, 69th New York Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General at New York city.

Those on the Rolls sent from the Army Corps under the command of Major Generals Dix and Keyes will report to Colonel C. M. Prevost, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Depot Camp at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Those on the Rolls sent from Army Corps in Kentucky, and in the Department of the Cumberland, will report to Major W. H. Sidell, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Those on the Rolls sent from the Army Corps under the command of Major Generals Grant and Schofield will report to Colonel E. B. Alexander, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Commanders of Army Corps will notify the Provost Marshal General, by the most expeditious means of communication, when detachments of invalids are directed to leave the corps in compliance with this order. The monthly returns of regiments and independent commands will state the number of officers and men transferred to the Invalid Corps, and Corps Commanders will consolidate and enter this information in their monthly returns to the Adjutant General's Office.

Hereafter in giving discharges to officers and soldiers, on account of disability, their discharge papers must always state whether, at the time of discharge, the officer or soldier was or was not physically suitable to enter or re-enlist in the Invalid Corps.

So much of General Orders No. 105, from this department, as forbids the "discharge of any man upon surgeon's certificate of disability who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps" is so far modified as not to include officers.

5. That no commissioned officer in the Invalid Corps will receive a higher commission *for the present* than Major. The claims to higher

grades will be duly considered as the organization of the corps progresses.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 178.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 17, 1863.

Major George L. Stearns, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is hereby announced as Recruiting Commissioner for the United States Colored Troops, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Secretary of War.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS }

No. 179.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 17, 1863.

I..When soldiers absent from their regiments under any circumstances are furnished transportation back by Provost Marshals, or by other officers, the amount paid—except it be for travelling under orders and on the public service—will be reported to the Company Commanders, who will enter it as a stoppage against the soldier on the muster and pay rolls. In order that the transfers may be made in the Treasury Department to the credit of the proper appropriation, the report will specify from what fund the transportation was paid.

II..From and after the 30th instant the envelopes of all official communications addressed to the heads of bureaus of the War Department having the franking privilege, must be marked "official," with the signature thereto of the officer writing the communication. Postage stamps are not required on such communications.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 182. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 20, 1863.

I.. Under the requirements of section twenty of the act "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, it is ordered that the following rules shall govern, whenever a regiment is "*reduced below the minimum number allowed by law,*" but is of a strength above half the maximum :

INFANTRY.

1. Each regiment will be deprived of the Colonel and one Assistant Surgeon. Each company—provided it is reduced below the minimum—will be deprived of the Second Lieutenant.

CAVALRY.

2. Each regiment will be deprived of the Colonel, one Major, and one Assistant Surgeon. Each company—provided it is reduced below the minimum—will be deprived of the Second Lieutenant.

ARTILLERY.

3. Each regiment will be deprived of the Colonel, one Major, and one Assistant Surgeon. Each company (battery)—provided it is reduced below the minimum—will be deprived of the Additional Officers authorized to be added at the President's discretion.—(See G. O. 110, A. G. O., 1863.)

There being no minimum for Artillery fixed by existing orders, the minimum for the object herein named will be 1,044 aggregate for a regiment, and 86 aggregate for a battery.

II.. In reaching the reduced standard herein fixed, all officers in the enumerated grades—*now properly in service*—will be retained until the said grades become vacant by the usual casualties of the service. After the reductions are thus made, the reduced proportion will be maintained, and no appointments to vacancies—*in the grades enumerated*—will be made, except upon notification from the Commissary of Musters for the Department, or Corps, that *the regiment is above the minimum*. To this end the Commissary of Musters will report weekly to the Governor of

the State, or appointing power, *through the Commanding General of the Department or Corps*. The said report will embrace the designation of the regiment, or other organization, the name and rank of the party creating the vacancy, with the date and cause thereof. If an order has been issued in the case, its number, date, and source must be given.

Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters will be held accountable that no musters are made in violation of this paragraph.

III..The following is the section of the act referred to, and under which the foregoing is ordered: SEC. 20. "*And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.*"

IV..No provision herein is intended to interfere with the requirements of General Orders 86, current series, from this office, when regiments have been, or may become, "reduced to one-half of the maximum number prescribed by law."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 191.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1863.

FOR RECRUITING VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

In order to increase the armies now in the field, volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery may be enlisted, at any time within ninety days from this date, in the respective States, under the regulations herein-after mentioned. The volunteers so enlisted, and such of the three years' troops now in the field as may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order, will constitute a force to be designated "Veteran Volunteers." The regulations for enlisting this force are as follows:

I..The period of service for the enlistments and re-enlistments above mentioned shall be for three years or during the war.

II...All able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have heretofore been enlisted, and have served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted under this order as Veteran Volunteers, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

III...Every volunteer enlisted and mustered into service as a Veteran under this order shall be enlisted to receive from the United States one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of four hundred and two (\$402) dollars, to be paid as follows:

1. Upon being mustered into service, he shall be paid one month's pay in advance.....	\$13 00
First instalment of bounty	25 00
Premium.....	2 00
Total payment on muster.....	40 00

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster-in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid.. | \$50 00 |
| 3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service he shall be paid an additional instalment of bounty ... | 50 00 |
| 4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid..... | 50 00 |
| 5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid..... | 50 00 |
| 6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid. | 50 00 |
| 7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service an additional instalment of bounty will be paid..... | 50 00 |
| 8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid..... | 75 00 |

IV...If the government shall not require these troops for the full

period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers *who die in service* shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

V..Veteran Volunteers enlisted under this order will be permitted at their option to enter old regiments now in the field ; but their service will continue for the full term of their own enlistment, notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the regiment was originally enlisted. New organizations will be officered only by persons who have been in service, and have shown themselves properly qualified for command. As a badge of honorable distinction, "service chevrons" will be furnished by the War Department, to be worn by the Veteran Volunteers.

VI..Officers of regiments whose terms have expired will be authorized, on proper application, and approval of their respective Governors, to raise companies and regiments within the period of sixty days; and if the company or regiment authorized to be raised shall be filled up and mustered into service within the said period of sixty days, the officers may be recommissioned of the date of their original commissions, and for the time engaged in recruiting they will be entitled to receive the pay belonging to their rank.

VII..Volunteers or militia now in service whose term of service will expire within ninety days, and who shall then have been in service at least nine months, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, provided they re-enlist before the expiration of their present term for three years or the war ; and said bounty and premium shall be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment.

VIII..*After the expiration of ninety days from this date*, volunteers serving in three years' organizations, who may re-enlist for three years or the war, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service. The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment.

IX..Officers in service whose regiments or companies may re-enlist, in accordance with the provisions of this order, before the expiration of their present term, shall have their commissions continued, so as to preserve their date of rank as fixed by their original muster into United States service.

X..As soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit, a furlough of thirty days will be granted to men who may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order.

XI..Volunteers enlisted under this order will be credited as three years' men in the quotas of their respective States. Instructions for the appointment of recruiting officers and for enlisting Veteran Volunteers will be immediately issued to the Governors of States.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 192.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1863.

Section 35, act of March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," does not exclude enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers in the military offices in Washington, and at the several *geographical* division and department headquarters, from receiving the extra pay heretofore allowed them.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 193.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1863.

Hereafter, when public property is presented to an Inspector for condemnation, the officer responsible will certify, on the Inventory,

that the property had not been previously condemned. The Inspector will mark the letters I. C. (*Inspected—Condemned*) upon all property condemned and ordered to be dropped from the returns, with a brand, stencil, cold chisel, steel cutter, or punch, depending upon the material to be marked. Should it happen, when final action is had, that the Inspector's recommendation is disapproved, the marks will be cancelled, and a certificate of the fact will be given to the officer accountable.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 195.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1863.

The Adjutant General will provide an appropriate Medal of Honor for the troops who, after the expiration of their term, have offered their services to the Government in the present emergency ; and also for the Volunteer troops from other States that have volunteered their temporary service in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 196.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1863.

The number of Brigadier Generals being limited by law, the urgent necessity for officers of that grade in the field requires that all, except those wounded in battle, whose health is so infirm as to have kept them from active duty more than thirty days, should be mustered out, and their places filled by others physically capable of service. It is therefore ordered—

1st. That all officers of the rank of Brigadier General who have

been absent more than thirty days from duty on account of sickness, other than those wounded in battle, report the present state of their health; and that those who report themselves unfit for duty in the field, be honorably mustered out of service within ten days from this date.

2d. That those who do not report unfit for duty, proceed, within forty-eight hours after the receipt of this order, to join their commands, informing the Adjutant General by letter of the fact.

3d. That those who have been absent more than thirty days, by reason of wounds received in battle, report when they expect to be able to resume duty, sending a surgeon's certificate setting forth the nature of their wounds and their present condition.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 200.

Washington, June 20, 1863.

The Aides-de-Camp, and other Staff Officers, attached to General Officers not now exercising a command, will, if Company Officers, forthwith proceed to join their regiments. If General Staff Officers, or additional Aides-de-Camp, they will immediately report by letter to the Adjutant General for assignment to duty.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 206.

Washington, July 3, 1863.

The attention of Commanding Officers of regiments, battalions not included in regiments, independent companies or batteries, and detach-

ments, surgeons in charge of hospitals or detachments, and all persons in the military service commanding or controlling commissioned officers or enlisted men on special or detached service, is directed to General Orders No. 72, from this Office, of March 24, 1863.

The "Reports of Deserters," therein called for, must be promptly and regularly forwarded as directed. "*Monthly Reports*" will embrace only such desertions as may have occurred during the month, and will not be a consolidation of previous reports.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 207.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 3, 1863.

I..The attention of all persons in the military service of the United States is called to Article 7 of the cartel agreed upon on the 22d of July, 1862, and published in General Orders No. 142, Sept. 25, 1862. According to the terms of this cartel all captures must be reduced to actual possession, and all prisoners of war must be delivered at the places designated, there to be exchanged, or paroled until exchange can be effected. The only exception allowed is the case of commanders of two opposing armies, who are authorized to exchange prisoners or to release them on parole at other points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

II..It is understood that captured officers and men have been paroled and released in the field by others than commanders of opposing armies, and that the sick and wounded in hospitals have been so paroled and released, in order to avoid guarding and removing them, which in many cases would have been impossible. Such paroles are in violation of General Orders and the stipulations of the cartel, and are null and void. They are not regarded by the enemy, and will not be respected in the armies of the United States. Any officer or soldier who gives such parole will be returned to duty without exchange, and, moreover, will be punished for disobedience of orders. It is the duty of the captor to guard his prisoners, and if, through necessity or choice,

he fail to do this, it is the duty of the prisoner to return to the service of his Government. He cannot avoid this duty by giving an authorized military parole.

III.—A *military parole* not to serve until exchanged must not be confounded with a *parole of honor* to do or not to do a particular thing not inconsistent with the duty of a soldier. Thus, a prisoner of war actually held by the enemy may, in order to obtain exemption from a close guard or confinement, pledge his parole of honor that he will make no attempt to escape. Such pledges are binding upon the individuals giving them; but they should seldom be given or received, for it is the duty of a prisoner to escape if able to do so. Any pledge or parole of honor extorted from a prisoner by ill usage or cruelty is not binding.

IV.—The obligations imposed by the general laws and usages of war upon the non-combatant inhabitants of a section of country passed over by an invading army, cease when the military occupation ceases; and any pledge or parole given by such persons, in regard to future service, is null and of no effect.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 208.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 6, 1863.

I.—Phonographic reporters employed under the authority of the 28th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, will be allowed not exceeding ten dollars per day, and when the place of meeting of the Court is changed, their actual travelling expenses; but no reporter will be employed except in cases of importance, and when the other duties of the Judge Advocate will not allow him to take down the testimony in the ordinary way.

II.—Hereafter no officer or agent under the control of the War Department, disbursing public money, will pay any claim or account presented through agents or collectors, except on regular power of attorney, executed *after* the account or claim is due and payable, and unless

such agent or collector is considered by the disbursing officer amply able to reimburse the United States, or the disbursing officer, in case such claim or account shall, subsequent to payment, prove to be unjust or fraudulent; and when an account is presented in person by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government against fraud.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 211.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1863.

Order abolishing the Military Governorship of Arkansas

Ordered, That the appointment of John S. Phelps, as Military Governor of the State of Arkansas, and of Amos F. Eno, as Secretary, be revoked, and the office of Military Governor in said State is abolished, and that all authority, appointments, and power heretofore granted to and exercised by them, or either of them, as Military Governor or Secretary, or by any person or persons appointed by or acting under them, is hereby revoked and annulled.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 212.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1863.

I..The Invalid Corps will be organized in Companies of two classes or Battalions.

II..Those men enlisted in, or transferred to, the Invalid Corps, who are most efficient and able-bodied, capable of using the musket, performing guard duty, making light marches, &c., &c., will be assigned

to Companies of the First Battalion. Those of a minor degree of physical efficiency, or who possess special qualifications as cooks, nurses, or clerks, and whose services are required in hospitals, will be assigned to Companies of the Second Battalion.

III..Companies of the First Battalion will be employed mainly as provost guards, and guards in cities, &c. They will be armed with muskets, and will not be liable to active campaigns with the field armies.

IV..Companies of the Second Battalion will be armed with side arms only, and will be employed in hospitals as cooks, nurses, clerks, orderlies, &c , and as guards to hospitals or other public buildings.

V..The rolls of men for the Invalid Corps required by General Orders Nos. 105 and 173, current series, from this Department, will state in each case the nature of the disability, and the Battalion for which the man is qualified.

VI..In all general hospitals and convalescent camps these rolls will be prepared and sent direct to the Provost Marshal General, immediately after each regular muster. Convalescents will be required to perform such hospital or military duty as they are capable of, until such time as the medical officer in charge can decide, finally, whether they are fit for duty with their regiments, for transfer to the First or Second Battalion of the Invalid Corps, or proper subjects for discharge on Surgeon's certificate.

VII..The physical examination of men for the Invalid Corps must be made by the Surgeon in charge before they are reported to the Provost Marshal General.

VIII..Officers of the Invalid Corps on duty in hospitals will be subordinate to the Surgeon in charge, and shall aid him in the performance of his administrative and executive duties, under the following and such other regulations as may hereafter be established :

1. The senior officer of the Invalid Corps on duty in a hospital shall have, under the direction of the Surgeon in charge, the immediate supervision of all matters connected with the police and discipline of the hospital.

2. He will have the clothing, arms, equipments, and descriptive rolls of patients carefully preserved, and will note on the descriptive rolls all payments made or clothing issued while in hospital.

3. When a soldier is received into the hospital without his descriptive list, he will immediately report the fact to the soldier's Company Commander, who is hereby required to furnish, without delay, the descriptive roll and accounts of pay and clothing.

4. He will supervise the preparation of muster and pay rolls, descriptive rolls, and clothing accounts; of final statements of pay and clothing, and of the inventories and reports required by General Regulations concerning soldiers who die absent from their Companies.

5. He will keep a record of deaths and interments, and will see that the dead are properly buried, and that each grave is designated by a registered headboard. In the absence of a Chaplain, he will keep the Chaplain's register.

6. He will conduct all correspondence in relation to the descriptive rolls, clothing, arms, equipments, and personal effects of soldiers.

7. He should reside within the hospital precinct, and shall visit every part of it daily.

IX.—In executing the provisions of General Orders No. 105, from this Department, in regard to the selection of men for the Invalid Corps, Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Camps, Regiments, or of Boards of Enrolment, Military Commanders, and all others required to make the physical examination of men for the Invalid Corps, will be governed in their decisions by the following lists of qualifications and disqualifications for admission into this Corps:

Physical infirmities that incapacitate Enlisted Men for Field Service, but do not disqualify them for service in the Invalid Corps.

1. Epilepsy, if the seizures do not occur more frequently than once a month, and have not impaired the mental faculties.

2. Paralysis, if confined to one upper extremity.

3. Hypertrophy of the heart, unaccompanied with valvular lesion. Confirmed nervous debility or excitability of the heart, with palpitation, great frequency of the pulse, and loss of strength.

4. Impeded respiration following injuries of the chest, pneumonia, or pleurisy. Incipient consumption.

5. Chronic dyspepsia or chronic diarrhoea, which has long resisted treatment. Simple enlargement of the liver or spleen, with tender or tumid abdomen.

6. Chronic disorders of the kidneys or bladder, without manifest organic disease, and which have not yielded to treatment. Incontinence of urine; mere frequency of micturition does not exempt.

7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired. Soldiers over fifty and under eighteen years of age are proper subjects for the Invalid Corps.

8. Chronic rheumatism, if manifested by positive change of structure, wasting or contraction of the muscles of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints.

9. Pain, if accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disease.

10. Loss of sight of right eye; partial loss of sight of both eyes, or permanent diseases of either eye, affecting the integrity or use of the other eye, vision being impaired to such a degree as clearly to incapacitate for field service. Loss of sight of left eye, or incurable diseases or imperfections of that eye, not affecting the use of the right eye, nor requiring medical treatment, do not disqualify for field service.

11. Myopia, if very decided or depending upon structural change of the eye. Hemeralopia, if confirmed.

12. Purulent otorrhœa; partial deafness, if in degree sufficient to prevent hearing words of command as usually given.

13. Stammering, unless excessive and confirmed.

14. Chronic aphonia, which has long resisted treatment, the voice remaining too feeble to give an order or an alarm, but yet sufficiently distinct for intelligible conversation.

15. Incurable deformities of either jaw, sufficient to impede but not to prevent mastication or deglutition. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent proper mastication of food.

16. Torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

17. Hernia; abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.

18. Internal hemorrhoids. Fistula in ano, if extensive or complicated, with visceral disease. Prolapsus ani.

19. Stricture of the urethra.

20. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retraction of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal.

21. Varicocele and cirsocele, if excessive or painful ; simple sarcocele, if not excessive nor painful.

22. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg, or foot.

23. Wounds or injuries of the head, neck, chest, abdomen, or back, that have impaired the health, strength, or efficiency of the soldier.

24. Wounds, fractures, injuries, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones that would impede marching or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

25. Anchylosis of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, knee, or ankle joint.

26. Irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, or ankle joint, in which the bones have accommodated themselves to their new relations.

27. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in a degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.

28. Total loss of a thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb; permanent contraction or extension of either thumb.

29. Total loss of any two fingers of the same hand.

30. Total loss of index finger of right hand; loss of second and third phalanges of index finger of right hand, if the stump is tender or the motion of the first phalanx is impaired. Loss of the third phalanx does not incapacitate for field service.

31. Loss of the second and third phalanges of all the fingers of either hand.

32. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger, except the little finger; all the fingers adherent or united.

33. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes joined together.

34. Deformities of the toes, if sufficient to prevent marching.

35. Large, flat, ill-shaped feet that do not come within the designation of talipes valgus, but are sufficiently malformed to prevent marching.

36. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, having clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swellings.

37. Extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

X. Soldiers having nervous debility or excitability of the heart, impeded respiration from curable causes, chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, chronic disorders of the kidneys or bladder, incontinence of urine, aphonia, hemeralopia, or other disease or infirmity not incur-

able, are not to be recommended to the Invalid Corps until they have been under medical treatment or observation a sufficient length of time to make it extremely probable, if not certain, that they will not be fit for active field service during any considerable portion of their period of enlistment.

XI.—Soldiers who have lost an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg or foot may be discharged from the army on Surgeon's certificate, if they so elect.

XII.—None of the foregoing disabilities disqualify officers for service in the Invalid Corps, but some of them may be so aggravated or complicated as to unfit for any service. All such cases should be discharged.

XIII.—In all cases where the physical infirmities of officers or enlisted men come within the provisions of the above list, they will be recommended for transfer to, or enlistment in, the Invalid Corps; but no one will be admitted into this Corps whose previous record does not show that he is meritorious and deserving, and that he has complied with the provisions of General Orders No. 105, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, 1863, authorizing an Invalid Corps.

Physical infirmities that disqualify enlisted men for service in the Invalid Corps.

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.
2. Epilepsy, if the seizures occur more frequently than once a month, and have obviously impaired the mental faculties.
3. Paralysis or chorea.
4. Organic diseases of the brain or spinal chord; of the heart or lungs; of the stomach or intestines; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, so extensive and long continued as to have seriously impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for service in the Invalid Corps.
5. Confirmed consumption, cancer, aneurism of important arteries.
6. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin.
7. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired the general health.

8. Habitual or confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, sufficient in degree to have materially enfeebled the constitution.

9. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other serious nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

10. Total loss of sight, partial loss of sight of both eyes, and permanent diseases of either eye affecting the integrity and use of the other eye, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for service in the Invalid Corps.

11. Loss of nose, or deformity of nose, if sufficient seriously to obstruct respiration; *ozæna*, if dependent upon caries.

12. Deafness.

13. Dumbness, permanent loss of voice.

14. Total loss of tongue, partial loss, and hypertrophy or atrophy of tongue, if sufficient to make the speech unintelligible and prevent mastication or deglutition.

15. Incurable deformities of either jaw, whether congenital or produced by accident, which would prevent mastication or greatly injure the speech.

16. Tumors of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea.

17. Deformity of the chest, sufficient to impede respiration or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the ribs.

18. Artificial anus; severe stricture of the rectum.

19. Total loss, or nearly total loss, of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or nearer the root of the penis; stone in the bladder.

20. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula.

21. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testis.

22. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; caries of the spine; lumbar abscess.

23. Anchylosis of the hip joint.

24. Irreducible dislocation of hip or knee joint.

25. Large chronic ulcers of lower extremities.

XIV..In all cases where the physical infirmities of an officer or enlisted man come within the provisions of this list, or where his previous record shows that he is not entitled to be received into the Invalid Corps, he will, if in service, be discharged ; and if an applicant to re-enter, his application will be disapproved.

XV..All orders or parts of orders inconsistent with the foregoing are revoked.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 213.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1863.

Brigadier General ROBERT ALLEN is announced as senior Quartermaster of the Department of the Northwest, Missouri, and Tennessee. All officers of the Quartermaster's Department, serving in those Departments, will respect and obey his orders accordingly.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 216.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1863.

I..All able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than nine months, have been honorably discharged, and can pass the examination required by the Mustering Regulations of the United States, may be enlisted in any Regiment they choose, new or old ; and, when mustered into the United States service, will be entitled to all the benefits provided by General Orders No. 191, for Recruiting "Veteran Volunteers."

A Regiment, Battalion, or Company shall bear the title of "Veteran" only in case at least one-half its numbers, at the time of muster into United States service, are "Veteran Volunteers."

II.—The benefits provided by General Orders 191, for Veteran Volunteers, will be extended to men who re-enlisted prior to the promulgation of that order, provided they have fulfilled the conditions therein set forth.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 222.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1863.

The reward of five dollars, with transportation and reasonable expenses, for the arrest and delivery at the nearest military post or depot of any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause is hereby increased to *ten dollars*. Paragraph 156, Revised Regulations, and Paragraph V, General Orders No. 92, are modified accordingly.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 223.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1863.

To facilitate the organization of the Signal Corps, War Department General Orders No. 106, of 1863, will be modified as follows:

The Signal Officer of the Army will immediately detach five officers of the grade of captain, from those that have already been examined and approved, and order them to report in person at the Headquarters of the Departments of North Carolina, of the South, of the Gulf, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee, respectively.

On the arrival of these officers at the Headquarters to which they are

assigned, the Commander of the Department will immediately assemble an Examining Board of not less than three nor more than five members, of which the signal officer assigned above and a medical officer shall be members, for the examination of the acting signal officers serving in the Department, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it as candidates for appointment in the Signal Corps. The examination will be conducted as prescribed in the General Orders No. 106, above cited, and weekly reports of the proceedings of each Board will be made, through the Signal Officer of the Army, to the Secretary of War; and at the conclusion of the examination a special report, exhibiting the relative standing of each officer in the grade to which he has been recommended, will be made to the Central Board in this city.

The Examining Boards will hold their sessions at such times and places as may enable them most promptly to discharge their duties. Officers of the acting Signal Corps will be examined in such order as the interests of the service will permit.

Applications to appear before the Boards must be made in writing, and no application will be considered unless by the special authority of the Secretary of War, or, in case of acting Signal Officers, it is with the approval of the Colonel commanding the Corps.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 227.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1863.

Brigadier General S. A. MEREDITH will repair to Fort Monroe and relieve Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow of the duties of Agent for exchange of prisoners. After turning over to General Meredith all papers connected with his office, Lieutenant Colonel Ludlow will report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 236.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 28, 1863.

1. A Bureau will be attached to the War Department, to be designated the Cavalry Bureau.

2. This Bureau will have charge of the organization and equipment of the Cavalry forces of the Army, and of the provision for the mounts and remounts of the same.

3. The purchases of all horses for the Cavalry service will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Inspections of horses offered for the Cavalry service will be made by Cavalry officers.

4. Depots will be established for the reception, organization, and discipline of Cavalry recruits and new regiments, and for the collection, care, and training of Cavalry horses. The depots will be under the general charge of the Cavalry Bureau.

5. Copies of inspection reports of Cavalry troops, and such returns as may be at any time called for, will be sent to the Bureau established by this order.

6. The enormous expense attending the maintenance of the Cavalry arm, points to the necessity of greater care and more judicious management on the part of Cavalry officers, that their horses may be constantly kept up to the standard of efficiency for service. Great neglects of duty in this connexion are to be attributed to officers in command of Cavalry troops. It is the design of the War Department to correct such neglects by dismissing from service officers whose inefficiency and inattention result in the deterioration and loss of the public animals under their charge.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 237.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 28, 1863.

The following instructions, intended to promote the efficiency of the Cavalry service, are promulgated for the guidance of all concerned :

I...Inspections will be made of all Cavalry troops at the end of every month, reports of which inspections will be forwarded without delay, through the Army or Department Commander, to the Head of the Cavalry Bureau, at Washington. These reports will exhibit the condition of the Cavalry service in general, and especially the condition of the mounts. The reports shall state what service the troops inspected have done since last inspected; how many miles their horses have travelled within the month; what character of service has been required of them, and under what circumstances it has been rendered; what appears to have been the care taken of them, as regards treatment, shoeing, &c., &c.; what has been the quantity and character of the rations of forage issued to them; if there have been any deficiency of forage, and who is responsible therefor, &c., &c.; and shall convey any other information pertaining to the objects of the inspection which it may be advisable should come to the notice of the Bureau.

II...Inspection reports shall divide Cavalry horses into four classes:

1. Those which are to be condemned as unfit for any use whatever in any branch of the service. With regard to this class proceedings are to be had as required by existing regulations.

2. Those now unfit for cavalry service, and not likely to be efficient again for such service, which may be used for team or draught horses, or for herding purposes. Horses of this class are to be turned in to the Quartermaster's Department.

3. Those which are now unfit for service or nearly so, but which, by timely care and treatment in depots, will regain condition. Such horses are to be sent to such depots as may be established for the Army, to be replaced by an equal number of good animals from the depots. As soon as serviceable the horses turned in will be eligible for reissue.

4. Serviceable horses.

The number of each class of horses will be given in every report of inspection, for each troop in the service.

III...A suitable number of officers of the Quartermaster's Department will be directed to report at once to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, to be charged with disbursements for the objects of his Bureau, under his direction.

IV...Purchases will be forthwith made of a sufficient number of

horses to meet the present and prospective wants of the service up to September 1, 1863, and the horses placed in depots for issue from time to time.

V...Requisitions for remounts will be made through the intermediate Commanders on the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, who will give orders on the depots for the horses needed to fill them.

VI...Officers of the Quartermaster's Department assigned to duty under the orders of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau will make their reports and returns of money and property, as required by existing laws and regulations, to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury and to the Quartermaster General, and will also make to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau such reports and returns as he may require for his information.

Estimates for funds will be submitted to the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau for his approval before being finally acted upon by the Quartermaster General.

VII...Major General GEORGE STONEMAN is announced as the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 238.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1863.

I...Hereafter, before approving the tenders of resignation of disbursing officers, Commanding Generals will cause all public money and property in their hands to be turned over to some proper officer designated to receive the same; and the fact that such action has been had will be endorsed on the resignation, and reported besides to the head of the proper Staff Department at Washington.

II...The resignation of officers of volunteer service will only be accepted under paragraph 1647, General Regulations, upon their exhibiting satisfactory evidence from the head of the Ordnance Department,

and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, that they have made all prescribed returns, and are in no wise indebted to the United States on account of ordnance.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 239. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1863.

In mustering troops into the service of the United States, the non-commissioned officers of Companies must not be mustered in until their respective Companies have the number of enlisted men required by General Orders No. 110, current series, from this Office.

Until the muster of a Company (under par. 86, Mustering Regulations) has been completed, the non-commissioned officers thereof cannot be appointed. (See par. 73, page 18, Army Regulations of 1861.)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 244. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1863.

I...All General Officers will make a monthly report to the Adjutant General of all Aides-de-Camp attached to their staff, whether taken from regiments, additional aides, or aides appointed under the Act of July 17, 1862, on staff of corps commanders.

II...All officers of the Volunteer General Staff will report monthly, by letter, to the Adjutant General of the Army. Their reports will state, if on duty, what the duty may be, and by whose order they were

so placed on duty. If not on duty, for what cause and by whose authority they are absent. This requirement concerns all General Officers, as well as Quartermasters, Assistant Adjutant Generals, Commissaries of Subsistence, Aides-de-Camp, &c.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 247.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 29, 1863.

Section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, &c." reads thus:

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Officers of the Medical Department shall unite with the line officers of the army, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, in supervising the cooking within the same, as an important sanitary measure; and that said Medical Department shall promulgate to its officers such regulations and instructions as may tend to insure the proper preparation of the ration of the soldier.

To meet the requirements of this enactment, the words "attended by the Senior Medical Officer of his command," in paragraph 116, Regulations 1861, will be inserted after the word "regiment," in the last sentence but one, so as to make that sentence read thus: "The Commanding Officer of the Post or Regiment, attended by the Senior Medical Officer of his command, will make frequent inspections of the kitchens or messes;" and the following will be added thereto: "The Medical Officer will submit his suggestions for improving the cooking, in writing, to the Commanding Officer."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 252.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1863.

The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 30, 1863..

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers ; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war a rebel soldier shall be executed ; and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 258.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1863.

All applications of quartermasters, commissaries, and paymasters for changes of stations, or to be exempted from the operation of orders

of assignment to stations, on the score of ill health, will be hereafter taken as confessions of inability to perform official duty on account of physical incapacity, and equivalent to tenders of resignations. The officers concerned will, in ordinary course, be mustered out of service hereupon as in cases of accepted resignations.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 259.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1863.

Veterinary Surgeons of Cavalry, under the act of March 3, 1863, will be selected by the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, upon the nomination of the regimental commanders. These nominations will be founded upon the recommendation of a candidate by a regimental board of officers, to consist of the three officers present next in rank to the commander of the regiment. The names of candidates so recommended and nominated to the Chief of the Bureau of Cavalry will be submitted by him to the Secretary of War for appointment. A record of the appointments so made shall be kept in the Adjutant General's Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 268.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1863.

The exigencies under which one hundred thousand militia for six months' service, from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio,

and West Virginia, were called out by the President's Proclamation of June 15, 1863, having passed, it is hereby ordered by the President that on and after the promulgation of this order no more enlistments under the said call shall be made.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 274. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1863.

I..The following is the maximum amount of transportation to be allowed in the field:

To Headquarters of an Army Corps.....	2	wagons or 8 pack animals.
“ “ of a Division or Brigade....	1	“ or 5 “
“ Field and Staff of a Regiment.....	1	“ or 4 “
“ Every three Company officer...s.....		1 “
“ Every twelve “ “	1	“ or 4 “
“ Every two Staff officers not attached to any Headquarters		1 “
“ Every ten Staff officers not attached to any Headquarters	1	“ or 4 “
“ Every 16 non-commissioned officers and privates.....		1 “
“ Every 80 non-commissioned officers and privates.....	1	“ or 5 “

The above will include transportation for all personal baggage, mess chests, cooking utensils, desks, paper, &c. The weight of officers' baggage in the field, specified in the Army Regulations, will be reduced so as to bring it within the foregoing schedule. All excess of transportation now with Army Corps, Divisions, Brigades, and Regiments, or Batteries, over the foregoing allowance, will be immediately turned

in to the Quartermaster's Department, to be used in the trains. Commanding Officers of Corps, Divisions, &c., will immediately cause inspections to be made, and will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order.

Commissary stores and forage will be transported by the trains. Where these are not convenient of access, and where troops act in detachments, the Quartermaster's Department will assign wagons or packed animals for that purpose; but the baggage of officers, or of troops, or camp equipages, will not be permitted to be carried in the wagons or on the packed animals so assigned. The assignment of transportation for ammunition will be made in proportion to the amount ordered to be carried.

II...Cavalry horses are often broken down or injured by permitting the riders to carry extra baggage. Cavalry officers will be held responsible for the immediate removal of this evil.

The knapsacks of infantry soldiers will also be frequently inspected, to see that they are properly packed, and that nothing is carried in them except what is directed by regulations and orders.

III...In ordinary marches, where the troops can receive daily issues from the trains, they will be required to carry only two days' rations. But in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, and where the exigencies of the service render it necessary for troops to move without baggage or trains, the men may be required to carry with them from 8 to 12 days' rations, as follows:

For Eight Days.

Five days' beef or mutton, to be driven on the hoof or collected in the country passed over.

Three days' cooked rations, in haversacks.....	weight, 5½ lbs.
Five days' rations of bread and small-stores, in knapsacks	“ 6 “
A change of under-clothes, in knapsacks.....	“ 2 “
A blanket.....	“ 5½ “

Total weight	19 “
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For Twelve Days.

Nine days' rations of meat, on the hoof.

Three days' cooked rations, in haversacks.....weight, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs

Nine days' rations of biscuit and small-stores, in knap-

sacks " $10\frac{1}{2}$ "

A change of under-clothes, in knapsacks " 2 "

A blanket " $5\frac{1}{2}$ "

Total weight $23\frac{1}{2}$ "

The under-clothing should be packed in the knapsacks next to the back.

One or two packed animals will march with each regiment, according to its size, to carry camp kettles, rice, beans, &c. Where circumstances will permit, a wagon may be assigned to a Brigade or Division for this purpose.

Officers' servants are expected to carry rations for their officers and themselves. Those of mounted officers are expected to be mounted, and to be able to carry small forage for their animals. Long forage must be sought for in the country.

By increasing the ordinary meat ration, and levying contributions of flour and meal in the country passed over, the bread and small rations carried as above by the soldier may be made to last from 20 to 25 days. In the proper season, the bread ration may be partially dispensed with by substituting green corn, which can be foraged in the fields. Movable columns in the field should be furnished with hand and horse mills for grinding the grain which they procure in the country.

Within one week after the receipt of this order at their respective Headquarters, Inspectors of Armies and Army Corps will report directly to the Adjutant General of the Army every violation of this order, certifying in their reports that they have thoroughly inspected the several commands, and have reported therein every deviation from this order in regard to allowance of transportation.

IV...The attention of all officers commanding forces in the field is called to the foregoing details, and they will adopt them as instruc-

tions in fitting out their command for movements which are to be made rapidly and without ordinary transportation.

This order will be published at the head of every Regiment.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 275.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 7, 1863.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved September 11, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is given to Volunteers or soldiers from that State in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointment of one commissioner to each regiment of Iowa Volunteers for the purpose of carrying out this act. It is hereby ordered that all such duly accredited commissioners from Iowa be furnished with proper facilities for visiting the Volunteers from that State, and allowed access to them for the purpose indicated.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 276.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1863.

To secure and preserve discipline, provide against disaster from the elements or attack by the enemy, the Senior Officer in the military service of the United States present with troops upon any transport will assume command, unless he finds, on going on board, a commander already designated by proper authority.

All troops on board the transport will, at the earliest moment after embarking, be inspected and organized into detachments or companies. The Senior Officer will assign officers to each detachment or company,

and take all measures necessary to put his command into the best state of efficiency to meet any emergency.

This order applies to all troops on board of transports, whether on duty or furlough, or in separate detachments; and the Senior Officer on board will be held responsible for any failure in the performance of the duties above imposed upon him, and for the enforcement in his command of strict observance of the Article 37, Revised Army Regulations, for the government of troops on transports.

He will require, when arriving in sight of port, a report of the voyage from the Senior Officer or acting officer of each staff department on board, and will transmit it, with his own report, through the proper channel, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

These reports should give any facts of interest touching the accommodation and health of the troops, the manner in which the officers and crew of the transport have performed their duties, and the length of the voyage; and any observations which may enable the War Department to detect and correct abuses and punish neglect.

This Order will be placed in a conspicuous position in every chartered or purchased transport.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 277.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Washington, August 8 1863.

I..No officers are entitled to cavalry pay, emoluments, and allowances, under the 1st section of the act of July 17, 1862, unless they be assigned by the War Department specially, under that act, "to duty which requires them to be mounted."

II..Officers falling in temporary command of bodies of troops, to command which they should be mounted, or employed temporarily on staff or special duty which, for the occasion, requires them to be furnished with horses, will, upon the certificate to that effect, and order of a General Officer commanding a corps or department, or of the

highest independent commander on the spot, not being less than a brigade commander, be provided with the requisite horses and horse equipments for the service required of them by the Quartermaster's Department. These will be receipted and accounted for by the officer receiving them, and will be turned in again to the Quartermaster's Department when the mounted service for which they were drawn shall have terminated.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 278.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1863.

Paragraph 1106, Regulations for the Army, is modified so as to allow the General Commanding an Army, or the Commander of a Military Department, to authorize the officers of the Quartermaster's Department under his control to furnish transportation, in light or spring-wagons, for Paymasters, their clerks and funds, over routes where railways, steamboats, and stage lines are not available, when such Paymasters are ordered on such journeys for the payment of troops, and are not serving immediately with forces operating in the field. Such means of transportation will be in full for the Paymaster, his clerks, personal baggage, public funds, and official books and papers. No more than one light or spring-wagon will be furnished to any one Paymaster for the above purposes for any one journey; but the Commander authorizing this transportation may direct that more than one Paymaster be transported in the same manner.

The means of transportation thus provided will remain in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, and will be turned over to that department when the special journey for which it was furnished has been performed.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTE.—See General Orders No. 161, in relation to Ordnance equipments and arms.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 280.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 10, 1863.

The following regulation, promulgated in paragraph II, General Orders No. 208, from the War Department, is *rescinded*:

"II..Hereafter no officer or agent under the control of the War Department disbursing public money will pay any claim or account presented through agents or collectors, except on regular power of attorney, executed *after* the account or claim is due and payable, and unless such agent or collector is considered by the disbursing officer amply able to reimburse the United States, or the disbursing officer, in case such claim or account shall, subsequent to payment, prove to be unjust or fraudulent; and when an account is presented in person by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government against fraud."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 286.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 17, 1863.

Irregularities having occurred in the discharge of prisoners of war, through the exercise of discretionary power by some of the department and other commanders, it has become necessary to order:

1. No prisoner of war, after having been reported to the Commissary General of Prisoners, will be discharged except upon an order from the Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, who will act under instructions from this Department.

2. All applications and recommendations for discharge will be forwarded to the Commissary General of Prisoners, who will endorse on each application such facts, bearing on the case, as may be matter of record in his office, when the application will be submitted for the decision of the Department, through the Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners.

3. In general the mere desire to be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance will furnish no sufficient ground for such discharge ; but cases where it can be shown that the prisoner was *impressed* into the rebel service, or which can plead in palliation extreme youth, followed by open and declared repentance, with other reasons, whatever they may be, may be specially reported.

4. In all cases a descriptive list of those discharged will be furnished by the officer making the discharge, for file in the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners.

5. The oath of allegiance, when administered, must be taken without qualification, and can in no case carry with it an exemption from any of the duties of a citizen.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 288.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1863.

Order in relation to Seizures of Goods.

In every case of seizure of goods by officers acting under the authority of this Department a true and perfect inventory thereof shall be taken in triplicate by the officer making the seizure, one copy of which shall be given to the person from whom the goods were taken, one copy retained by the officer, and the third copy will be forwarded with a report of the seizure, which will be immediately made to this Department. The officer making the seizure will be held accountable for the goods while they are under his charge, and until they are disposed of according to orders from this Department.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1863.

SIR :

The following instructions, received from the General-in-Chief, are furnished for your information and guidance, and are to be strictly observed :

All men charged with desertion who belong to regiments whose terms of service have expired shall be examined by a Commission of from one to three officers, detailed by the officer (not including Provost Marshals of Enrolment Districts) under whose command they may be held in confinement, with a view to ascertain whether they are actually deserters ; and if it should appear that they are not, their cases will be submitted to the Department Commander, that the penalty of desertion may be remitted without trial, under par. 159, Army Regulations, and the men sent to the mustering officer (under G. O. 108, of 1863) nearest the place of enrolment, to be mustered out of service.

If the Commission should consider them deserters, or the men cannot clear themselves of the charge, they will be assigned and sent to one of the regiments from the same State, serving in the same Corps or Department in which the regiments to which they formerly belonged served, for trial, or such disposition as the Division, Corps, or Department Commander may make of them, according to Regulations, to serve out the time lost by desertion ; the regiment to be designated by the officer who forwards them, and entered on their descriptive list, or muster and descriptive roll.

The time to be made good will be the time from the date of desertion to the date of joining the regiment to which assigned.

Provost Marshals of Enrolment Districts will forward deserters from regiments whose terms of service have expired, in the same manner as others, with a view to carry out the above instructions.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 295.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 31, 1863.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved September 27, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is given to Volunteers or soldiers from that State in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointment of commissioners to the regiments of Minnesota Volunteers for the purpose of carrying out this act. It is hereby ordered that all such duly accredited commissioners from Minnesota be furnished with proper facilities for visiting the Volunteers from that State, and allowed access to them for the purpose indicated.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 300.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 5, 1863.
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington City, September 4, 1863.

Ordered :

That the Executive Order, dated November 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition, or munitions of War, under which the Commandants of Departments were, by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 13, 1863, directed to prohibit the purchase and sale for exportation from the United States of all horses and mules within their respective commands, and to take and appropriate to the use of the United States any horses, mules, and live stock designed for exportation, be so far modified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment, and that any live stock raised in any State or Territory bounded by the Pacific ocean may be exported from any port of such State or Territory.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 301.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 7, 1863.

Under the provisions of section 42, act of March 3, 1863, the head of each Bureau in each Executive Department is to be considered a part of the Executive Department, and letters written by an officer of the Government *on official business* to the Department, or to any head of a Bureau of a Department, are to be passed free of postage. Such letters must be marked *official* on the envelope, with the official signature of the writer underneath.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 304.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 10, 1863.

I..So much of General Orders No. 173, War Department, 1863, as authorizes the transfer of Commissioned Officers (disabled in service) from Active Regiments to the Invalid Corps, by Corps Commanders, is rescinded.

II..Regimental Officers, unfit for active service, who desire to enter the Invalid Corps, must, in all cases, make application for appointment. This application must be addressed to the Provost Marshal General; must contain a full military history of the applicant, and should be accompanied by a Surgeon's certificate, stating the nature and degree of disability, and that he is fit for service in the Invalid Corps; and recommendations of a positive character, from at least three officers of rank under whom he has served, as to his military qualifications and fitness for the position.

III..Officers who have heretofore been transferred on Invalid Rolls, and who have not yet received their appointments from the Secretary of War, must make application in accordance with the provisions of this order.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 305.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 11, 1863.

Par. VIII, of General Orders No. 191, from this Office, relative to recruiting Veteran Volunteers, is hereby amended to read as follows :

After the expiration of ninety days from this date, (June 25,) Volunteers serving in three years' organizations, who may re-enlist for three years or the war in the Companies or Regiments to which they now belong, *and who may have at the date of re-enlistment less than one year to serve*, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

The new term will commence from date of re-enlistment.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 308.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 12, 1863.

The Medical Inspector General has, under direction of the Surgeon General, the supervision of all that relates to the sanitary condition of the Army, whether in transports, quarters, or camps, the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of field and general hospitals, and the assignment of duties to Medical Inspectors.

Medical Inspectors are charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters, and camps of field and general hospitals, and will report to the Medical Inspector General all circumstances relating to the sanitary condition and wants of troops and of hospitals, and to the skill, efficiency, and conduct of the officers and attendants connected with the Medical Department. They are required to see that all regulations for protecting the health of troops, and for the careful treatment of and attendance upon the sick and wounded, are duly observed.

They will carefully examine into the quantity, quality and condition

of medical and hospital supplies, the correctness of all medical, sanitary, statistical, military, and property records and accounts pertaining to the Medical Department, and the punctuality with which reports and returns, required by Regulations, have been forwarded to the Surgeon General.

They will ascertain the amount of disease and mortality among the troops, inquire into the causes, and the steps that may have been taken for its prevention or mitigation, indicating, verbally or in writing, to the medical officers such additional measures or precautions as may be requisite. When sanitary reforms, requiring the sanction and co-operation of military authority, are urgently demanded, they will report at once, in writing, to the officer commanding Corps, Department, or Division, the circumstances and necessities of the case, and the measures considered advisable for their relief, forwarding a duplicate of such report to the Medical Inspector General.

They will instruct and direct the medical officers in charge as to the proper measures to be adopted for the correction of errors and abuses, and, in all cases of conflict of views, authority, or instructions, with those of Medical Directors, will report the circumstances fully and promptly to the Medical Inspector General for the Surgeon General's orders.

Upon or near the beginning of each month, Medical Inspectors will make minute and thorough inspection of hospitals, barracks, camps, transports, &c., &c., within the districts to which they are assigned, in conformity with these instructions, and the forms for inspection reports furnished them.

Monthly inspection reports, in addition to remarks under the several heads, will also convey the fullest information in regard to the medical and surgical treatment adopted; the advantages or disadvantages of location, construction, general arrangement and administration of hospitals, camps, barracks; the necessity for improvement, alteration, or repair, with such recommendations as will most certainly conduce to the health and comfort of the troops, and the proper care and treatment of the sick and wounded. When alterations, improvements, or repairs, requiring the action of Heads of Bureaus, are considered essential, special reports, accompanied by plans and approximate estimates of quantities or cost, will be made.

Medical Inspectors will make themselves fully conversant with the regulations of the Subsistence Department in all that relates to issues to hospitals, whether general, field, division, or regimental, and will satisfy themselves, by rigid examination of accounts and expenditures, that the fund accruing from retained rations is judiciously applied, and not diverted from its proper purposes through the ignorance or inattention of medical officers, giving such information and instruction on this subject as may be required. They will also give close attention to the supervision of cooking by the medical officer, whose duty it is, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and General Orders No. 247, of 1863, to "submit his suggestions for improving the cooking, in writing, to the commanding officer," and to accompany him in frequent inspections of the kitchens and messes.

They will exercise sound discrimination in reporting "an officer of the Medical Corps as disqualified, by age or otherwise, for promotion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his professional duties," and be prepared to submit evidence of its correctness to the Medical Board, by whom the charge will be investigated.

Medical Inspectors are also charged with the duty of designating, to the surgeon in charge of general hospitals and convalescent camps, all soldiers who are in their opinion fit subjects for discharge on surgeons' certificate of disability, or sufficiently recovered to be able for duty. In all such cases they will direct the surgeon to discharge from service, in accordance with existing orders and regulations, or return to duty those so designated.

Official communications to the Medical Inspector General will be directed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and plainly addressed on the left-hand lower corner of envelope "For the Medical Inspector General," the name and title of the writer being *written* under the words "Official Business."

It is expected that all commanding officers will afford every facility to Medical Inspectors in the execution of their important duties, giving such orders as may be necessary to carry into effect their suggestions and recommendations; and it is enjoined upon all medical officers, and others connected with the Medical Department of the United States Army, to yield prompt compliance with the instructions they

may receive from Medical Inspectors on duty in the Army, Department, or District in which they are serving, on all matters relating to the sanitary condition of the troops, and of the hygiene, police, discipline, and efficiency of hospitals.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 315. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 17, 1863.

The following *Act of Congress* and *Proclamation of the President*, based upon the same, are published for the information of all concerned ; and the special instructions hereinafter contained for persons in the military service of the United States will be strictly observed :

AN ACT RELATING TO HABEAS CORPUS, AND REGULATING JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN CASES. *Approved March 3, 1863.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President ; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continues.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and whereas a rebellion was existing on the third day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases when, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States; or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to con-

duct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this (15th) [L. a.] day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

The attention of every officer in the military service of the United States is called to the above Proclamation of the President, issued on the 15th day of September, 1863, by which the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. If, therefore, a writ of *habeas corpus* should, in violation of the aforesaid Proclamation, be sued out and served upon any officer in the military service of the United States, commanding him to produce before any court or judge, any person in his custody by authority of the President of the United States, belonging to any one of the classes specified in the President's Proclamation, it shall be the duty of such officer to make known by his *certificate under oath*, to whomsoever may issue or serve such writ of *habeas corpus*, that the person named in said writ "*is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President of the United States.*"

Such return having been made, if any person serving, or attempting to serve, such writ, either by the command of any court or judge, or otherwise, and with or without process of law, shall attempt to arrest the officer making such return and holding in custody such person, the said officer is hereby commanded to refuse submission and obedience to such arrest, and if there should be any attempt to take such person from the custody of such officer, or arrest such officer, he shall resist such attempt, calling to his aid any force that may be necessary to maintain the authority of the United States, and render such resistance effectual.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 323.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 28, 1863.

In section 10, act of March 3, 1863, it is enacted "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be enlisted for each cook [*two allowed by section 9*] two under-cooks of African descent, who shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month and one ration per day ; three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing."

For a regular company, the two under-cooks will be enlisted ; for a volunteer company they will be mustered into service, as in the cases of other soldiers. In each case a remark will be made on their enlistment papers showing that they are *under-cooks of African descent*. Their names will be borne on the company muster-rolls at the foot of the list of privates. They will be paid, and their accounts will be kept, like other enlisted men. They will also be discharged in the same manner as other soldiers.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 324.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 28, 1863.

I..The time for enlisting Veteran Volunteers under the provisions of General Orders No. 191, current series from this Office, is hereby extended to December 1, 1863. This extension will not be considered as securing rank and pay to officers after August 25, the limit fixed in paragraph VI of the said order.

II..Under paragraph III of the aforesaid order, the first installment of *bounty* [section 1] is hereby increased to \$60, thus making the "*total payment on muster*" \$75 ; and the "*remainder of the bounty*," [section 8.] at the expiration of three years' service, is reduced to \$40.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 323.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 28, 1863.

Paragraph 156, Revised Army Regulations, 1861, is hereby amended, to read as follows :

A reward of thirty dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to an officer of the army at the most convenient post or recruiting station. Rewards thus paid will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the officer commanding the company in which the deserter is mustered, and to the authority competent to order his trial. The reward of thirty dollars will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for apprehending, securing, and delivering a deserter.

All Regulations and General Orders in conflict with this are hereby revoked.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 326.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 28, 1863.

The attention of General Courts Martial is directed to section 22 of the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, as follows :

"And be it further enacted, That courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, D. C., October 5, 1863.

SIR :

The following instructions, received from the General-in-Chief, are furnished for your information and guidance, and are to be strictly observed :

Drafted men and substitutes, disabled since entry into service, will, in future, be transferred to the Invalid Corps, and discharged in the same manner as other soldiers ; but in cases where disability existed before entry into service, a Board of three officers (two line and one medical, to be convened by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment) will render, in addition to the usual medical certificates, (upon which the soldier will be discharged in the usual manner, with pay and allowances, except in cases of fraud,) a special report, with a full history of the case, giving the names of the Board of Enrolment, the State and District to which they belong, that proper steps may at once be taken to prevent recurrence of such cases.

Men drafted and substitutes will not be discharged *for disability existing before entry into service* until they have been with the Regiment to which assigned at least one week.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 331. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, October 9, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT ORDERS :

1..All houses, tenements, lands, and plantations, except such as may be required for military purposes, which have been or may be deserted and abandoned by insurgents within the lines of the military occupation of the United States forces in States declared by Proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, will hereafter be under the

supervision and control of the Supervising Special Agents of the Treasury Department.

2..All commanders of military departments, districts, and posts will, upon receipt of this Order, surrender and turn over to the proper Supervising Special Agent such houses, tenements, lands, and plantations, not required for military uses, as may be in their possession or under their control; and all officers of the Army of the United States will, at all times, render to the Agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury all such aid as may be necessary to enable them to obtain possession of such houses, tenements, lands, and plantations, and to maintain their authority over the same.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 339.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 16, 1863.

1..A declaration of Exchanges having been announced by R. Ould, Esq., Agent for Exchange, at Richmond, Virginia, dated September 12, 1863, it is hereby declared that all officers and men of the United States Army captured and paroled previous to the 1st of September, 1863, are duly exchanged.

The officers and men herein declared exchanged will immediately be sent to join their respective regiments.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 340.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 19, 1863.

The following is a Proclamation by the President, calling for three hundred thousand volunteers :

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's Office, by special letter.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this Proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal General's Office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this Proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-
[L. s.] three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 345.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 19, 1863.

The one hundred dollars bounty due at expiration of enlistment will be paid by Paymasters to Veteran Volunteers re-enlisting, upon the usual discharge papers from their first enlistment.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 348.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 26, 1863.

The Provost Marshal General having been authorized, September 5, 1863, to organize the companies of the Invalid Corps into Regiments,

the limitation in paragraph 5, of General Orders No. 173, under which no officer of the Corps can receive a commission higher than the grade of Major, is removed. The grades of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel are authorized from September 5, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 351.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 29, 1863.

The employment of women nurses in the U. S. General Hospitals will in future be strictly governed by the following rules:

1. Persons approved by Miss Dix, or her authorized agents, will receive from her, or them, "certificates of approval," which must be countersigned by Medical Directors upon their assignment to duty as nurses within their Departments.
2. Assignments of "women nurses" to duty in General Hospitals will only be made upon application by the Surgeons in charge, through Medical Directors, to Miss Dix or her agents, for the number they require, not exceeding one to every thirty beds.
3. No females, except Hospital Matrons, will be employed in General hospitals, or, after December 31, 1863, borne upon the Muster and Pay Rolls, without such certificate of approval and regular assignment, unless specially appointed by the Surgeon General.
4. Women nurses, while on duty in General Hospitals, are under the exclusive control of the senior medical officer, who will direct their several duties, and may be discharged by him when considered supernumerary, or for incompetency, insubordination, or violation of his orders. Such discharge, with the reasons therefor being indorsed upon the certificate, will be sent to Miss Dix.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 355.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 4, 1863.

Medical Directors of armies in the field will forward, direct to the Surgeon General, at Washington, duplicates of their reports to their several Commanding Generals of the killed and wounded, after every engagement.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 357.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 5, 1863.

All officers transferring clothing or camp and garrison equipage will make the invoice thereof in triplicate, two copies of which will be delivered, or transmitted, to the officer to whom the transfer is made, and the third will be transmitted forthwith, by mail, to the Quartermaster General, at Washington, D. C.

The only exception to this regulation is where company commanders or other officers issue clothing directly to enlisted men.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 359.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 6, 1863.

I..To carry out the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 9, General Orders No. 191, current series, from this office, in reference to volunteers who may come within the limit for re-enlistment as Veteran Volunteers, as fixed by General Orders No. 305, current series, the following regulations are established :

MUSTERS OUT OF SERVICE.

1. The muster-out or discharge of all men who may re-enlist, and their re-enlistments and consequent re-musters, will be under the immediate supervision and direction of the Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters for the respective Armies and Departments. *The said officers will make all musters out of and re-musters into the service.*

2. All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits of the Veteran Volunteer order, by re-enlistment under it, will be regularly mustered out of service on the prescribed muster-out rolls. The discharges prescribed by paragraph 79, Mustering Regulations, will be furnished in all cases. A remark will be made on the muster-out rolls, over the signature of the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Musters, as follows: "Discharged by virtue of re-enlistment as a Veteran Volunteer, under the provisions of General Orders No. 191, series of 1863, from the War Department."

RE-ENLISTMENTS AND RE-MUSTERS.

3. Simultaneously with the muster-out and discharge, but of the date next following it, the Veteran Volunteers will be formally re-mustered into the United States service "*for three years or during the war.*" This will be done on the prescribed muster-in rolls, (muster and descriptive roll of recruits.) These rolls will be made out from the re-enlistments and descriptive lists of the men.—(See section 4 of this paragraph.) The following remark will be made on the muster-in rolls, over the signature of the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Musters: "Re-mustered as Veteran Volunteers, under G. O. 191, War Department, series of 1863."

4. Regimental Commanders, under the direction of Commanders of Brigades, will select and appoint a recruiting officer for their respective commands, and charge him with the re-enlistment of the Veterans thereof. The re-enlistments will be made in duplicate, and on the blank for "Volunteer Enlistment." A descriptive roll of the men will be made out at the same time. The duplicate re-enlistments and descriptive roll will be forwarded, or taken, by the recruiting officer to the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Muster who may be in charge of the musters for the organization to which the men belong. The

mustering officer will countersign the re-enlistment papers, and file the descriptive roll with the records of his office. One copy of the re-enlistment will be delivered by the mustering officer to the Paymaster, to assist him in the examination and verification of the account; this copy will be forwarded, with the said accounts, to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury. The second copy of the re-enlistment will be returned by the mustering officer to the Regimental Commander, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, with the Monthly Recruiting Return required by par. 919 Army Regulations, from Superintendents of Regimental Recruiting Service.

PAYMENTS.

5. The Pay Department of the Army is hereby charged with all payments (final dues under original enlistments, advance pay, bounties and premiums) of the volunteers discharged and re-mustered as directed in this order. The final payments under the original enlistments will be made on the muster-out roll.

The amount of the "total payment on Muster," (re-muster,) par. II, G. O. 324, A. G. O., current series, will be made under the rules set forth in General Orders No. 163. *The consolidated receipt rolls, referred to in the said order, will be certified to by the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Musters charged with the re-muster of the Veteran Volunteers into service.* The payments on discharge, and those due on re-muster, will be made at the same time, and in full, immediately after the men are re-mustered into the service.

II..Commanders of Armies and Departments are hereby charged with the faithful execution of this order, and will issue such instructions under it as in their opinion will best secure the object in view. Troops to be discharged and re-mustered as Veterans will be reported by the proper commanders, through Army or Department Headquarters, to the Paymaster General. The reports will be made at a date such as will avoid delay in the payments being made.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 362.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, November 10, 1863.

1. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Quartermaster, is announced as Senior and Supervising Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. His headquarters will be at Nashville, and to him all reports required to be made to the Supervising Quartermaster by General Orders will be made. He will have general control of the permanent Depots of the Department, and will provide for their necessary supplies. He will make monthly estimates for funds upon the office of the Quartermaster General, at Washington.

2. The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland, in the field, will call upon him for supplies of money and material, and will transmit the usual monthly reports to his office, to be forwarded to the Quartermaster General's Office, at Washington.

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 363.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, November 10, 1863.

Commanding officers of regiments will report in their monthly returns of deserters the names of men joined from desertion, as well as those who deserted during the month.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 364.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, November 12, 1863.

The accompanying statement of the cost of clothing and camp and

garrison equipage for the Army of the United States, to govern until further orders, with the allowance of clothing to each soldier during his enlistment, and his proportion for each year, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp and Garrison Equipage.

Knapsacks and straps	\$1 85	Drum cord	64
Haversacks, unpainted	33	" snakes, sets	
" enamelled & painted	49	" case	
Canteen, complete	41	Wall tent	\$33 50
" straps, leather	15	" " fly	15 50
Bedsacks, single	2 30	" " poles, sets	93
" double	2 65	" " pins	45
Mosquito bars	1 00		56
Axe	98	Sibley tent	60 00
" helve	13	" " pole and tripod	3 40
" sling	63	" " pins, sets	31
Hatchet	36		63
" helve	3	" " stove	
" sling	25	Hospital tent	86 00
Spade	72	" " fly	29 50
Shovel	77	" " poles, sets	2 60
Pickaxe	69	" " pins, ...	1 00
" helve	11		114
Camp kettle	66	Common tent	21 50
Mess pan	24	" " poles, sets	71
Iron pot	1 08	" " pins, ...	25
Garrison flag	43 00		24
" " halliards	2 50	Shelter tent, complete	3 78
Storm flag	15 00	Tent pins, hospital, large	
Recruiting flag	5 00	" " wall	
" halliards	63	" " common, small	
Guidon	7 70	Regimental book, order	1 92
Camp color	1 50	" " letter	1 92
Standard, for mounted regiments	18 75	" " index	1 04
National color, art'y and infantry	39 00	" " descriptive	2 85
Regimental "	57 00		7
Color belt and sling	3 75	Post book, morning report	50
Trumpet, with extra mouth-piece	2 22	" " guard report	86
Bugle, ...	2 50	" " order	50
" " "		" " letter	50
Cords and tassels, for trumpets or			2
bugles	89	Company book, clothing	2 04
Fife, "B" or "O"	32	" " descriptive	1 10
Drum, complete	5 10	" " order	93
" head, batter	80	" " morn. rep't.	1 25
" " snare	30		5
" " sling	40	Regimental book, general order	1
" " sticks, pairs	22	Record book, for target practice	
" " carriage	40		

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GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 366. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 13, 1863.

The following revised order is published for the guidance of Mustering and Disbursing Officers in relation to their expenditures from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," and all previous orders or regulations conflicting therewith are hereby revoked :

I.—In organizing new regiments of volunteers—or companies, if they are independent ones—the necessary transportation, as well as subsistence of the recruits, prior to the completion of the organization, will be chargeable against the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers;" or, should a regiment fail to complete its organization, until the recruits for the said regiments are transferred to, or consolidated with, another organization. After the organization of the regiments is complete, and they have been inspected by the Mustering Officer for the State or District, transportation will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department, and subsistence by the Subsistence Department.

II.—All passes for transportation by railroad will fully explain, in the case of officers, the necessity for the journey and the nature of the service; in the case of enlisted men, the number of recruits, their company and regiment, and whether prior or subsequent to muster-in of the organization to which the recruits belong; or, if the recruits be for an old organization, whether prior or subsequent to the muster-in of the recruits themselves. A complete statement of these facts is necessary to settle satisfactorily the accounts of railroad companies.

III.—The certificate to all vouchers for transportation by private conveyance must state that the prices charged were the current rates of the place where the expense was incurred; also, that transportation by railroad or steamboat could not be obtained. The vouchers must be approved by the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service, or Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer of the District, and show that the expenditure was incurred for recruits of old organizations prior to muster, or of new regiments prior to complete organization, or for officers and enlisted men travelling under orders on the

recruiting service, after having been assigned to duty by the Superintendent. The number of men, their company and regiment, the number of miles travelled, and rate per mile, will, in each case, be specified, as in passes for railroad transportation.

IV..Subsistence for recruiting parties detailed from regiments in the field, and for recruits of regiments already organized, will be provided by the Subsistence Department.

V..Recruiting parties and recruits, both of old and new organizations, will be quartered at the rendezvous, if possible ; but when convenience and economy require it, a contract for lodgings may be made by the *Superintendent*, or the *Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer* of the District, not to exceed 12 cents per night for each man. The rent of rendezvous, recruiting offices, and accounts for lodgings, will be paid from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," when approved by the Superintendent, but not otherwise.

VI..Subsistence for new organizations, as specified in Par. I of this order, will be furnished under contracts made by, or under the direction of, the Superintendents, subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General.

VII..All vouchers for subsistence will be accompanied by an abstract of issues, (see Forms 17, Subsistence Department, Army Regulations of 1861, and 19, of Army Regulations, 1863,) certified by the officer ordering the issues. In the column of remarks, the company and regiment to which the recruits belong will be stated. The vouchers will specify the date of contract, by whom made and approved, and be supported by a certificate of the Superintendent or Disbursing Officer ordering the issues, that the expense was necessary for the public service for troops raised for the United States ; that the recruits charged for were present at the time the orders for rations were signed, according to the morning report of the officer in charge ; that they were actually enlisted prior to the date charged for ; and that the regimental organization was not complete at the date of the account.

VIII..All Disbursing Officers authorized to purchase public property from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," will be held strictly accountable for every article purchased, and the property must be accounted for as required by Para. 962 and

1040, Army Regulations of 1861, in order that the accounts may pass to the credit of the officer making the purchases.

IX...In addition to knives, forks, tin plates, and tin cups, authorized in General Orders No. 70, of 1861, spoons will be allowed to volunteers.

X...Superintendents of the Volunteer Recruiting Service, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officers, will, in future, be more careful in their instructions to recruiting officers under their direction, as it is believed that a large amount of money has been improperly expended by them in good faith, and through ignorance of the Regulations, which cannot be reimbursed. It should be understood that they have no right to incur expense without proper authority, and no authority to expend money on account of the United States for recruits in their charge, except in cases of extreme emergency, when the vouchers therefor shall fully explain the necessity, be approved by the Superintendent, and presented for payment before the recruiting officer leaves the State. Advance bounties and premiums will under no circumstances be paid by recruiting officers.

XI...All expenses incurred on account of recruits (hereafter enlisted by recruiting officers, either for old or new regiments) who shall be rejected, after medical inspection, for obvious disability *existing at the time of their enlistment*, will be charged on the muster-in roll, opposite the name of the officer enlisting them, and stopped from any pay which may thereafter be due him from the Government.

XII...Returns of property in charge of recruiting officers should be forwarded monthly to the Superintendent or Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer of the District for examination and approval, and transmitted by them to the Provost Marshal General, as soon as practicable, after the expiration of the month for which they may be due.

XIII...All vouchers for commutation of quarters and fuel of recruiting officers, detailed in accordance with General Orders Nos. 105, of 1861, and 8, of 1862, must be accompanied—1st, by a certified copy of the original order detailing them; 2d, by the order of the Superintendent assigning them to duty, or his certificate that they have been so assigned; also a copy of the order relieving them from duty, (with the final accounts.) The certificates prescribed in Form 21, Quarter-

master's Department, Army Regulations, must in all cases be signed by the proper officers, or the accounts will not be allowed.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 367.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 13, 1863.

The members, recorder, and witnesses of and before Boards instituted under section 17, act of August 3, 1861, to determine the cases of Officers recommended for the Retired List, will be allowed the same extra pay and travelling allowances as in the case of a General Court-Martial. This regulation will take effect from the passage of the act herein cited.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 368.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 13, 1863.

Paragraph 1420, General Regulations, edition of 1863, (*paragraph 1389, edition of 1861*.) is modified, by inserting after the words "to his command," in the first sentence, the following sentence:

The Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Battalion serving in the field will be accountable for all the surplus and reserve Ordnance Stores of the Regiment. The transportation of these stores will be provided for the same as the transportation of other stores, under the direction of the Commanding General.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., November 16, 1863.

SIR: I am instructed to inform you that enlisted men detached for duty in the Western Gunboat Service, in 1861 and 1862, will be dropped from the rolls of the Army, as being no longer held to service in it under the enlistment in which they were serving at the time of transfer.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 376. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 21, 1863.

ORDER GRANTING FURLOUGHS TO RE-ENLISTED VOLUNTEERS.

I..It is hereby ordered that volunteers now in service, re-enlisting as veteran volunteers under General Orders 191 from this office, shall have a furlough of at least thirty days previous to the expiration of their *original enlistment*. This privilege will be secured to the volunteers either by ordering all so re-enlisting, with their officers, to report in their respective States, through the governors, to the superintendent of the recruiting service, for furlough and reorganization, or by granting furloughs to the men individually.

II..Mustering officers shall make the following stipulation on the muster-in rolls of veteran volunteers now in service re-enlisting as above:

"To have a furlough of at least thirty days in their States before expiration of original term."

III..Commanding Generals of Departments and Armies are hereby authorized to grant the aforesaid furloughs, within the limit of time fixed in compliance with this order, as the demands of the service will best permit, reporting their action to the Adjutant General of the Army

IV..In going to and from their respective States and homes the veteran volunteers furloughed, as herein provided, will be furnished with transportation by the Quartermaster's department.

V..When the three-fourths of a regiment or company re-enlist, the volunteers so enlisted may be furloughed in a body, for at least thirty days as aforesaid, to go home with their officers to their respective States and districts to reorganize and recruit, and the individuals of the companies or regiments who do not re-enlist shall be assigned to duty in other companies and regiments until the expiration of their term of service.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 383. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1863.

I..Commanders of Geographical Departments are authorized to grant leaves of absence in accordance with the General Regulations of the Army ; but all officers, of whatsoever grade, are prohibited from visiting the city of Washington without the special permission of the War Department.

II..To serve as a check upon the abuse of the authority conferred by the foregoing paragraph, a report of all leaves granted will be made monthly to the Adjutant General of the Army, stating their length and dates, and the reasons for granting them.

III..No application for extension of leaves of absence will be granted by the War Department unless such extension is recommended by the officer granting the leave.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 384.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 30, 1863.

Complaints having been made of interference by military officers in the running of trains and the transportation of troops and supplies on railroads, such interference is positively prohibited. Any neglect of railroad companies to furnish proper transportation will be promptly reported to the War Department.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 387.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 1, 1863.

The time for enlisting Veteran Volunteers, in the respective States, under the provisions of General Orders No. 191, current series, from this office, is hereby extended to January 5, 1864.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 390.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 8, 1863.

Officers of the Medical Department, in charge of Hospitals for Blacks, are authorized to employ as cooks or nurses either males or females, who will be paid by the Medical Purveyor or Storekeeper at the rate of ten dollars per month.

In cases where white females are employed they will receive forty cents per day. All such persons will also receive one ration per day.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

*Memorandum to correct General Orders No. 390, dated War Department,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, December 8, 1863.*

The employment of either males or females as cooks or nurses is authorized in *all* General Hospitals.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1863.

SIR: The following instructions to Commissaries of Musters, through the Commanding Officer of the Department to which they are attached, are published for the information of all concerned, and will be strictly complied with:

1. Commissaries of Musters will furnish to the Second Auditor of the Treasury copies of the muster-in rolls of each regiment of the corps to which they are attached, taking particular care to note thereon the amount paid each man mustered on account of bounty or other advances. These copies will be certified to by the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Musters of the command to which such regiments belong, and forwarded through the Commissary of Musters of the Corps.

2. Commissaries of Musters will cause to be entered upon the descriptive roll of Veteran Volunteers the residence of each man, giving the town, county, and State. The same data must also appear on the copy of the roll sent to the Adjutant General of the State in which the men reside.

3. Commissaries of Musters will render to this office, by mail, every Saturday, a weekly report of the number of volunteers remustered as Veterans under General Orders No. 359, current series, from this office.

The first report must embrace all remustered to its date. Corps Commissaries of Musters will report for their respective corps.

The reports must give the States separately, and the number for each town and county.

Reports to be addressed to the Adjutant General for Volunteer Bureau.

The information must be promptly and accurately furnished, as upon it credits of men to the respective States will be made. It is necessary to know the number for the respective towns and counties, so that the credits may be promptly distributed through the State.

The residences of men remustered will, of course, determine the town and county to which they belong.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ass't Adj't General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 391.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 9, 1863.

Commanders of Departments are authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men in the General Hospitals within the limits of their command, upon the approval of the Medical Director or Chief Medical Officer. The number allowed to be absent at one time to be limited to five (5) per cent., and the period not to exceed thirty (30) days, and to be graduated according to the distance of the applicant from his home. The good conduct of the applicant to be made the rule of the Medical Officers in recommending the furloughs.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 392.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 9, 1863.

1..The Quartermaster General of the Army will report to the Paymaster General the name of every officer who, in his Department, has

received, or shall hereafter receive, public money or military supplies, and fail to take up and account for the same, and render proper returns therefor; or who has hired and employed, or shall hereafter hire or employ, persons and articles in the public service, and fail to make out and transmit reports therefor, as required by the Army Regulations. And the Paymaster General, upon the receipt of such notification, will give directions to the officers of his corps to make no payments to the delinquent officers until such delinquents shall have rendered the prescribed reports and returns, of which the Paymaster General shall be promptly advised by the Quartermaster General.

2.--When officers give or issue certified accounts for purchases made or services rendered in the Quartermaster's Department, they will immediately send an abstract of them to the principal officer of the Department in which they are serving, and to the Quartermaster General at Washington. Any officer failing to forward these abstracts will have his pay stopped until he sends them.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 393. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 9, 1863.

All applicants for appointment as Second Lieutenant or for promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain in the Ordnance Department of the Army, who may be recommended by a Board of Ordnance Officers, pursuant to General Orders No. 138, of May 18, 1863, will be examined on the following subjects:

1. Each applicant will be examined as to his capacity and fitness for the correct and efficient discharge of the duties of an Ordnance Officer, *physical, moral, and mental.*

2. Under the first, as regards age, present state of healthfulness, soundness of vision and hearing, freedom from organic disease, and capacity of bearing fatigue and exposure; and no applicant for an appointment into the Corps shall be over twenty-eight years of age.

3. Under the second, habits, past and present, with full and distinct evidence of loyalty to the United States, and trustworthiness for employment in the service.

4. Under the third, candidates for a *Second Lieutenancy of Ordnance* will be expected to be perfectly familiar with the following subjects, viz :

Mathematics.

Arithmetic ; Algebra ; Plane, Descriptive, and Analytical Geometry ; Trigonometry ; Surveying ; Elements of Calculus.

English Studies and Literature.

Physical and Political Geography ; English Grammar and Composition ; Outlines of National and Military History.

Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Mechanics, Optics, Astronomy, and Electrics

Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Drawing.

Linear and Topographical ; use of instruments.

Ordnance and Gunnery.

Principles of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Mineralogy and Geology.

The elements of both sciences.

Civil Engineering.

Elements of Civil Engineering ; especially those which relate to building materials and strength of materials.

Military Engineering.

Elements of Field Fortifications.

Law.

The Constitution of the United States ; Rules and Articles of War ; the Law of February 8, 1815, organizing the Ordnance Department.

ments, harness, carriages, and projectiles (fitted and unfitted for service required for their use.

All the varieties of *small arms* used in the service, and the requisite ammunition pertaining to each; all *accoutrements* and *horse equipments*; the whole subject of *Powder* in all its details; *general machines* for the use of Artillery in field or garrison; and, finally, all the tools and materials furnished or in use by the Ordnance Department.

Law and Regulations and Administration.

All the General Orders from the Adjutant General's Office since the publication of the then latest edition of the General Regulations of the Army.

All the Circulars from the Ordnance Office, bearing on the duties of an Ordnance Officer, published since the date of the then last edition of the Ordnance Regulations.

A perfect knowledge of the administrative duties of the Ordnance Office, its relation to the other Bureaus of the War Department, and a full acquaintance with the method of conducting the business of each division in that Office.

Theory of the duties of an Ordnance Officer at the Headquarters of an Army or Department.

Practical duties of an Ordnance Officer in charge of a depot in the field.

History.

History of the Ordnance Department from its first organization up to the present time.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., December 12, 1863.

SIR : The following instructions concerning the Invalid Corps are furnished for your information and guidance :

A Muster and Descriptive Roll of the Officers and Enlisted Men will

be made out as soon as the organization of a Company is completed, which roll, duly signed as explained below, will be accepted as the Muster-in Roll required by the Mustering Regulations for all Volunteers.

This roll must show, for men transferred to the Invalid Corps, the original muster into service, and the Company and Regiment in which the men have served; also the date of transfer to the Invalid Corps must be correctly stated, under the head of Remarks, opposite the name of each man so transferred.

A similar roll will be made for each squad of Recruits received up to the date of that roll, and in future for all subsequent ones.

This Muster and Descriptive Roll must be made out and signed by the Company Commander, and examined, verified, and countersigned by a Mustering Officer, or by a Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Musters. Where none of these officers can be reached, it must be countersigned by the Commander of the Post.

As soon as a Regiment is organized, a roll, similar to the one described above for Companies, will be made out for the Field and Staff.

Recruits for different Companies or Regiments must be entered on separate Muster and Descriptive Rolls.

The above-described rolls will be made out in triplicate—one copy will be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army, one to the Paymaster General, and the other will be retained.

Officers receiving their appointment from the Secretary of War, and authorized to be mustered into service by acceptance, (authority for which should appear,) will be considered mustered into service by the Adjutant General from the date they accepted their appointment, and they will be reported on the Muster Rolls for pay as follows:

Under the heading of "Enrolled," in the column of "When," will be stated the date of acceptance of appointment; in the column of "Where," the place of permanent residence; and in the column of "By whom," the Secretary of War. (Those appointed by the Governors of States are mustered as enrolled by the Governor of that State.)

Under the heading of "Mustered in," in the column of "When," will be stated the date of acceptance of appointment; in the column

of "Where," the place where the officer first joined for duty in the Invalid Corps; and in the column "By whom," the Adjutant General.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Ass't Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 395.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 14, 1863.

The Paymaster General is, under the direction of the Secretary of War, charged with the military responsibility of the Pay Department in all its details. The subordinate officers, being confined exclusively to the disbursement of public money, are subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War, the Paymaster General, and the senior officers of their own Department, except that they are liable to arrest by the senior officer of the Department, or command, to which they may be assigned for the regular payment of troops. The arrest of a paymaster will be immediately reported to the Paymaster General, in order that the case may be brought before the Secretary of War for such action as he may direct.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 15, 1863.

It is directed by General Orders No 376, current series, from the War Department, that re-enlisted Volunteers, returned to their States, shall report, through the Governor, to the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service.

When officers and men so report, the respective Governors and Super-

intendents should arrange to place such as can be profitably employed on Recruiting Service on that duty; the others to be furloughed for the time authorized by General Orders No. 376.

When furloughs are granted they must be signed by the Superintendent, who will direct *that at the expiration of the time granted the parties furloughed shall report at a stated rendezvous, else be considered deserters.*

Superintendents will arrange, under existing regulations, for the transportation and subsistence of those placed on duty.

Upon the assembling of the Veteran Volunteers at the rendezvous, after the expiration of the furloughs, Superintendents will report the respective commands (regiments, companies, or detachments) to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. The reports will give the strength of the command; the number of recruits for it, obtained during the furlough, to be stated separately.

In returning the Volunteers to the field the Superintendents will arrange with the Quartermaster's Department for the necessary transportation.

Superintendents will confer with the Governors, and arrange with them as to the points of rendezvous for the Volunteers herein referred to. The rendezvous must be at points where there are already public barracks or quarters; and if the accommodations are not sufficient for the number to rendezvous thereat, the Quartermaster's Department, on the requisition of the Superintendent, will supply the deficiency.

At the respective rendezvous the Subsistence Department will be charged with the subsistence of the troops. The Superintendents will advise the Subsistence Department of the number of troops that will have to be supplied.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1863.

SIR: The following instructions, in regard to the discharge of enlisted

men belonging to the Invalid Corps, are furnished for your information and guidance :

Men in the Invalid Corps will be discharged in the same manner as other soldiers. For disability, for promotion, or by sentences of Courts-Martial, by the Commander of the Corps or Department in which they may be serving. Men discharged by expiration of service should be mustered out of service by the Commissary of Musters of the Corps or Department in which they are serving.

Though a Department Commander may not exercise an immediate command over the Invalid Corps, this matter of discharge is intrusted to him for convenience of administration.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 398. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 21, 1863.

The following Joint Resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States is published to the Army :

JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks to MAJOR GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion ; and providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck, to be presented to MAJOR GENERAL GRANT in the name of the people of the United States of America.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they hereby are, presented to Major General ULYSSES S. GRANT, and through him to the officers and soldiers who have fought under his command during this rebellion, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they have been engaged ; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to Major General GRANT.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That when the said medal shall have been struck the President shall cause a copy of this Joint Resolution to be engrossed on parchment, and shall transmit the same, together with the said medal, to Major General Grant, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States of America.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That a sufficient sum of money to carry this resolution into effect is hereby appropriated out any of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. HAMLIN,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 17, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 23, 1863.

I.—The six months' troops, now in the service of the United States, who may desire to re-enlist for three years or during the war, before the expiration of the six months' term, will be re-enlisted for the increased term, under the following regulations :

1. Where three-fourths of a regiment or other organization re-enlists the officers thereof will be permitted to retain the rank held by them under the six months' term.

2. Should less than three-fourths re-enlist, said force will be organized into one or more companies, of the authorized strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command, by the Commanding General of the Army or Department. The remainder will be continued under the remaining officers until the expiration of the six months' term, and then discharged the service.

MUSTERS OUT OF SERVICE.

3. The muster out or discharge of all men who may re-enlist, and their re-enlistments and consequent re-musters, will be under the immediate supervision and direction of the Commissaries and Assistant Commissaries of Musters for the respective Armies and Departments. *The said officers will make all musters out of and re-musters into the service.*

4. All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits resulting from re-enlistment, under the provisions of this Circular, will be regularly mustered out of service on the prescribed muster-out rolls. The discharges prescribed by paragraph 79, Mustering Regulations, will be furnished in all cases. A remark will be made on the muster-out rolls, over the signature of the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Musters, as follows: "Discharged from the six months' service by virtue of re-enlistment for three years or the war, under authority from the War Department, 1863."

RE-ENLISTMENTS AND RE-MUSTERS.

5. Simultaneously with the muster-out and discharge, but of the date next following it, the six months' troops will be formally re-mustered into the United States service "*for three years or during the war.*" This will be done on the prescribed muster-in rolls, (muster and descriptive roll of recruits.) These rolls will be made out from the re-enlistments and descriptive lists of the men. (See section 4 of this paragraph.) The following remark will be made on the muster-in rolls, over the signature of the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Musters: "Re-mustered from six months' service for three years or the war, under authority from the War Department, 1863."

6. Regimental, Battalion, or Company Commanders, under the direction of their immediate superior Commanders, will select and appoint a recruiting officer for their respective commands, and charge him with the re-enlistment of the men thereof. The re-enlistments will be made in duplicate, and on the blank for "Volunteer Enlistment." A descriptive roll of the men will be made out at the same time. The duplicate re-enlistments and descriptive roll will be forwarded, or taken, by the recruiting officer, to the Commissary or Assistant Commissary

of Musters who may be in charge of the musters for the organization to which the men belong. The mustering officer will countersign the re-enlistment papers, and file the descriptive roll with the records of his office. One copy of the re-enlistment will be delivered by the mustering officer to the Paymaster to assist him in the examination and verification of the accounts; this copy will be forwarded with the said accounts to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury. The second copy of the re-enlistment will be returned by the mustering officer to the Regimental Commander, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, with the Monthly Recruiting Return required by par. 919 Army Regulations, from Superintendents of Regimental Recruiting Service.

BOUNTIES AND ADVANCED PAY.

6. To the men, accepted and enlisted as herein required, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty amounting to \$300, shall be paid as follows:

1. When the companies are re-organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the Mustering Officer's certificate given thereto, one month's pay in advance..... \$13 00
 First instalment of bounty..... 60 00
 Total payment upon re-mustering of company..... \$73 00
 (To be paid in cash, or checks for transmittal, in whole or in part, as the recruit may desire.)
2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster-in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid... 40 00
3. At the first regular pay day, after six months' service, in addition to his pay, he shall be paid an additional instalment of bounty..... 40 00
4. At the first regular pay day, after the end of the first year's service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid..... 40 00
5. At the first regular pay day, after eighteen months' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid..... 40 00

6. At the first regular pay day, after two years' service, in addition to his pay, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid..... \$40 00
7. At the expiration of three years' service, or to any soldier who may be honorably discharged after two years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid.... 40 00

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of recruits *who die in service* shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

7. The Pay Department of the Army is hereby charged with all payments (final dues under original enlistments, advanced pay, and bounties) of the troops discharged and re-mustered as directed in this order. The final payments under the original enlistments will be made on the muster-out rolls.

The amount of the total payment on re-muster will be made in accordance with the general principles set forth in General Orders No. 163, current series. *Consolidated receipt rolls, referred to in the said order, will be certified to by the Commissary or Assistant Commissary of Musters charged with the re-muster of the Veteran Volunteers into service.* The payments on discharge, and those due on re-muster, will be made at the same time, and in full, immediately after the men are re-mustered into the service.

II..Commanders of Armies and Departments are hereby charged with the faithful execution of this order, and will issue such instructions under it as in their opinion will best secure the object in view. Troops to be discharged and re-mustered will be reported by the proper commanders, through Army or Department Headquarters, to the Paymaster General. The reports will be made at a date such as will avoid delay in the payments being made.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., December 24, 1863.

SIR: The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your information and guidance:

Soldiers returning to their Regiments from furloughs, who present satisfactory evidence that they are unable to provide transportation, will, upon the order of the Military Commander, Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Provost Marshal, or Quartermaster, be furnished with transportation to their Regiment or Station. The Quartermaster who furnishes the transportation will note the amount on the furlough, and report it to the Company Commander, in order that it may be charged on the rolls against the pay of the soldier.

Transportation to re-enlisted soldiers is provided for by General Orders No 376, current series.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 400. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 28, 1863.

The following Joint Resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is published for the information of all concerned:

JOINT RESOLUTION to supply, in part, deficiencies in the appropriations for the public printing, and to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to Volunteers.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, to supply deficiencies, in part, in the appropriations for the public printing, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That the sum of twenty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the payment of bounties and advance pay: *Provided*, That no bounties, except such as are now provided by law, shall be paid to any persons enlisted after the fifth day of January next.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the money paid by drafted persons under the "Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved third March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn out on requisitions, as in the case of other public moneys; and the money so paid shall be kept in the Treasury as a special deposit, applicable only to the expenses of draft and for the procurement of substitutes. For these purposes it is hereby appropriated.

Approved December 23, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

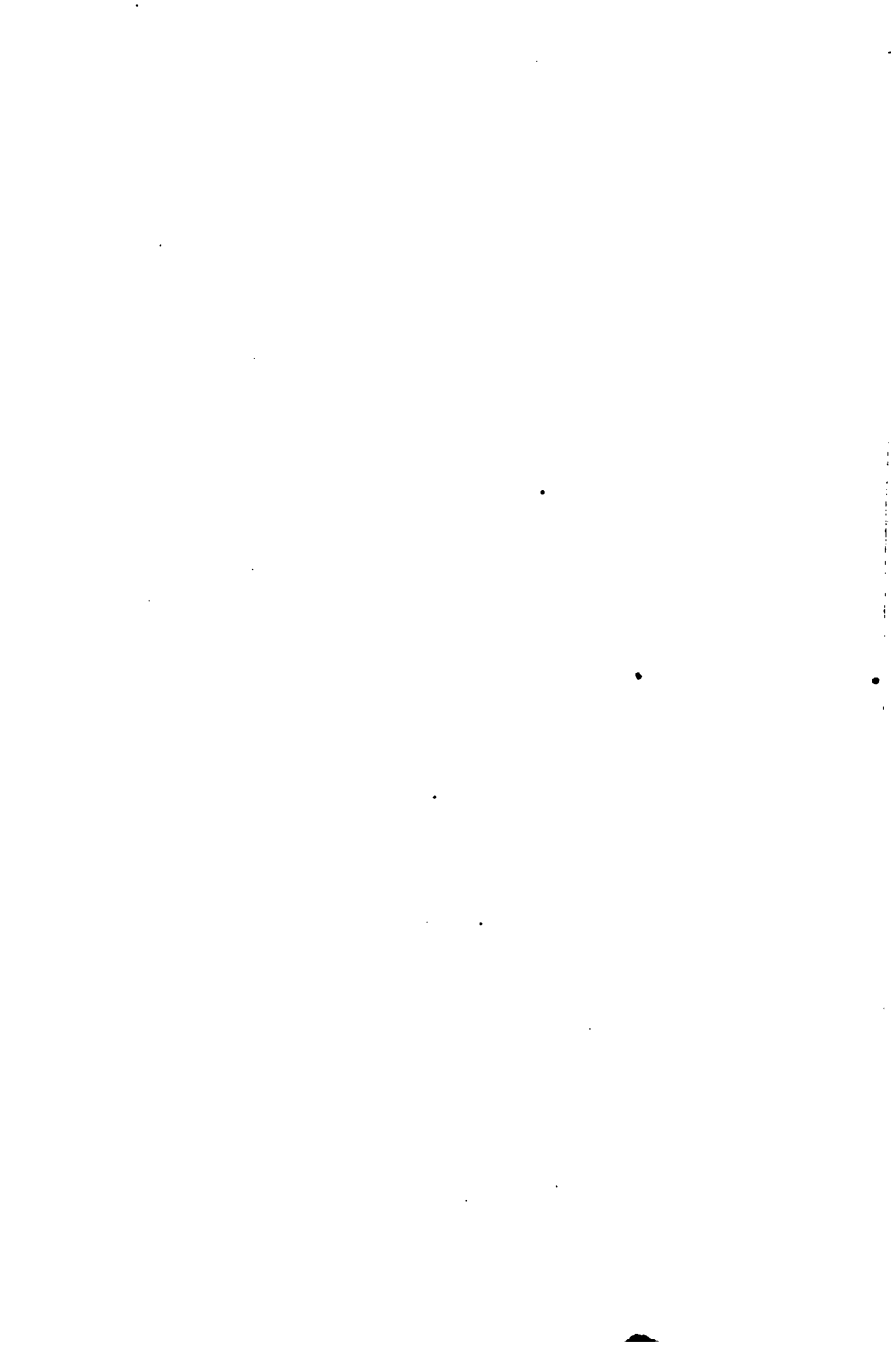
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1864.

The foregoing orders are reprinted for the information of all concerned.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

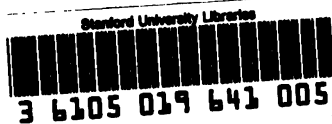
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.







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